New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Virginia Election—How They Feel in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

Substantial not taken—Virginia impregnable—Mr. Wise elected—Great rejoicing here. QUI VIVE.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 24.

FLOURNEY, Know-Nothing, for Governor, has about 250 majority over WISE in the city, and 300 in Henrico. He is generally thought here to be elected by a handsome majority.

CONGRESSMAN GARLAND.—Wm. H. SCOTT (Dem.) is elected to Congress over GARLAND (anti-Gam) in the District of Richmond, Chesterfield, Hanover, &c.

HARRIS'S RESULT, Friday, May 25.

The returns thus far received, indicate the election of the whole Democratic ticket in Jefferson County, by a small majority. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Clark and Frederick Counties.

LEXINGTON, Friday, May 25.

FLOURNEY'S majority here is 478, and in Charlestown 498. The estimated gain in the County is about 300 for the Administration.

Campbell County gives FLOURNEY 600 majority—a gain of 270 over JOHNSON'S vote.

FREDERICKSBURG, Friday, May 25.

FLOURNEY'S majority here is 160. SMITH, for Congress, has about 300 majority.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, May 25.

FLOURNEY'S majority here is 494.

Rockbridge gives WISE 32 majority—a loss of nearly 200 on JOHNSON'S vote.

WHEELING, Friday, May 25.

FLOURNEY has a majority in Ohio County of over 600, and in Marshall County of about 400. The Americans so defeat every Western Virginia.

MARTINSBURG, Friday, May 25.

WISE'S majority in Berkley County is only 8, while '54 gave JOHNSON 202.

FAULKNER'S majority in Berkley County is 35—it gave him before 180.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 25.

In Norfolk city, FLOURNEY'S majority is 450, and in the county 200.

Suffolk County—FLOURNEY'S majority 180.

Prudence County—FLOURNEY'S majority 500.

Hanover County—Majority for WISE 200.

Orange County—WISE'S majority, 80.

Frederick County—Majority for WISE 150.

Page County—Majority for WISE, 601.

Warren County—WISE'S majority, 224.

Clarke County—Majority for WISE, 94.

Prince William County—WISE'S majority, 417.

Rappahannock County—Majority for WISE, 2.

Loudon County—WISE'S majority, 5.

Madison County—Majority for WISE, 200.

Augusta County—1,200 majority for FLOURNEY.

Albemarle County—700 majority for FLOURNEY.

Culpepper County—30 majority for FLOURNEY.

Fauquier County—60 majority for FLOURNEY.

FABIUS FOWELL, from the Sixth District, is elected to Congress.

Faulkner Defeated.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FREDERICK—Yes, I have had to whip FAULKNER, for Congress. He is a pretty clever fellow,—has no spite (fire-proof)ility of me. Yours, &c., SAM.

Western Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

I have immense gains here,—but you know I have immense gains to make, in order to make a majority. Yours, &c., SAM.

[More Counties.—Wheeling.—FLOURNEY gains here 300. HANCOCK County.—FLOURNEY gains 272.

LATEST

Received at the Times Office, at 9:45 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25—Midnight.

The returns now coming in decrease WISE'S majority considerably below 10,000.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 26—1 A. M.

In the following Counties, WISE has received the following majorities:

Roanoke County, 300; Franklin County, 200; Halifax County, 675; Charlotte County, 80; Mecklenburg County, 400; Pittsylvania County, 50; Botetourt County, 200; Appomattox County, 307; Lunenburg County, 200; Powhatan County, 200.

Warren County, 224; Madison County, 351; Orange County, 32; Clarke County, 94; Southampton County, 80; Prince George County, 200; Brunswick County, 200; Sussex County, 225; Elizabeth City, 12; Halifax County, 304; Chesterfield County, 305.

Stafford County, 180; Spotsylvania County, 14; Amherst County, 100; Louisa County, 150; King William County, 220; Hanover County, 203; Greenville County, 146; Princess Anne County, 94; Nansemond County, 210; Augusta County, 1,410; Albemarle County, 150; Caroline County, 95; Bedford County, 200; Henrico County, 212; Culpepper County, 65.

MAJORITIES FOR WISE.—Prince Edward, 77; Prince George, 200; Greenville, 130; Dinwiddie, 100; Marion, 700; Tyler, 60; Harrison, 100. Returns from 33 counties show a gain for FLOURNEY, as compared with SCOTT'S vote, of 5,300.

ACCOMAC COUNTY.—FLOURNEY'S majority 1,300.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY.—Majority for FLOURNEY 150.

LOUDON COUNTY gives FLOURNEY 1,400 majority.

Brook and Hancock Counties give FLOURNEY 174 majority.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Democrat, for Congress, from the Eighth District, is reported defeated.

E. KUNKELL, Democrat, for Congress, from the Seventh District, is elected by a small majority.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 25.

France.

It is said that grave differences of opinion have taken place between the Emperor and his late Foreign Minister in regard to the manner in which the latter acquitted himself as Plenipotentiary at Vienna. It is said that the Emperor has expressed his strong disapproval of the disposition which his representative at the Vienna Conference manifested to accept the dishonorable and delusive terms of peace from Russia, and that he condemns DE L'HOPITAL too great confidence in the good faith of AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has been everywhere greeted by the enthusiastic plaudits of his subjects since the attempted assassination. At PEPPIN'S trial, the presiding Judge refused to admit any lady spectators into Court, and the trial was conducted very quietly—it is supposed with a view to prevent any interest being taken in the prisoner, and to discourage similar future attempts being made to gain notoriety. The accused had given no reason for this act, except that his family had been ruined by the French invasion of Rome.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

The ship John sailed from Plymouth, with 367 emigrants, for Quebec, and encountered a heavy gale from the northeast, to the westward of Eddystone. The vessel got closer in to the land than the captain was aware of, and in making Black Head headlands, he ran the ship on a dangerous reef, called Maradon. Her bottom was stove in and she sank, within 200 feet of the coast. The bulk of the passengers were swept off by the fearful seas, and 160 were lost; 86 clung to the rigging. By the great exertions of the Coast Guard men, they were saved; among them several females and Captain RAWLES and crew. The John was a very old vessel, having been built in 1816. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Capt. RAWLES, who is in custody.

Murder Trials.

BOSTON, Friday, May 25.

The Jury in the case of JOHN L. CHAPMAN, tried before the Supreme Court at Cambridge, for the murder of BENJAMIN COBURN, has returned a verdict of guilty. CHAPMAN appears to be in the last stage of consumption.

SAMUEL HILLIARD has been put on trial for the murder of JAMES L. WARREN, at the Long Pond Hotel, in Natick, in March 1854.

Appeal of Hiscox Landlords in Boston for Violations of the New Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Friday, May 25.

In the Police Court to-day MOSES WILLIAMS, PARAH SPOFFORD, LEWIS RICE, HARVEY D. PARKER, SAMUEL G. UNDERHILL, and JOHN CORTHELL, prominent rumsells—all liquor-dealers—were arraigned under the new law. The Government witnesses not being present, the several cases were postponed till Tuesday next.

Attempted Escape of Parke, the Murderer.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 25.

PARKE, the murderer, sentenced to be hung on the 1st of June, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape last night. His effort foiled by his key breaking in the lock. He was assisted by a Dutch burglar, and both were armed with revolvers, and saws, files, &c., were found in their cells. PARKE declared that it was his intention to shoot the turnkey, if it had been necessary to secure his escape.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

The *Union* of this morning announces the following Army appointments: Brevet-Major SANDWITH, Major of Cavalry, vice McCullough, declined; Brevet-Major GEO. H. THOMAS, Major of Cavalry, vice Hagner, declined; Brevet-Major ROBT. S. GARNETT, Major 9th Infantry, vice Morgan declined.

Know-Nothing Nomination for Governor.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, May 25.

The Know-Nothing State Council of Maine, in session in this city yesterday, nominated SAMUEL C. CLEAVE, of Augusta, as their candidate for Governor. About one thousand dele. gates were present.

More of the Tornado.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 25.

Witnesses who have just returned from the scene of the whirlwind, report more loss and destruction of property. Many houses were torn to pieces, and the sufferings of families are indescribable. The force of the tornado was beyond all belief.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 25.

The steamer Asia arrived at 9 o'clock, and sailed at 11½.

Later from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 25.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday are received. Galveston dates to the 17th announce the end of the drouth. Heavy rains have fallen all over the State.

The Railroad Bridge over the Grand River.

PAINESVILLE, (Ohio,) Friday, May 25.

The Railroad Bridge over the Grand River at Painesville, on the Lake Shore Railroad, will be finished to-day, and trains will commence running over it on Monday.

Careless Switch Tender.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, May 25.

The engine and tender of the Poughkeepsie train were run off the track this evening through the carelessness of the night switchman, who neglected to turn the switch. No one injured.

Death of a D.D.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 25.

Rev. Dr. LINSLEY, delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly from New-Albany, died suddenly this afternoon from apoplexy.

The Universal Suez Maritime Canal Company.

From the Washington Union, May 25.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The following disgraceful project will awaken the question, if it does not receive the co-operation, of American merchants and capitalists.

CAIRO, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1854.

MR. CONSUL GENERAL,—I have the honor to inform you of the project of the Viceroy to have cut the Isthmus of Suez by a large navigable canal, and to open communication to a company of capitalists, comprising all nations.

Hence arrayed you will find the motives that were developed to me by the Viceroy relative to the communication of the two seas, as also the translation of the authorization, which the Viceroy has given me to constitute and direct "The Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez."

This work being intended to shorten by 2,734 leagues for New-Orleans, and 2,430 leagues for New-York, the commercial highway from America towards the Indian Ocean, I congratulate myself in having contributed to a result which the country that you so honorably represent will reap important advantages.

I am going, in a few days, to undertake an exploring expedition upon the Isthmus from Suez to Pelusa, with Mr. LINANT DE BELLEFONDS, Director of Public Works in Egypt, whose anterior works leave no doubt as to the possibility of execution; and with Mr. MONNET, Director of the Barrage Works, and formerly chief engineer of bridges and roads.

It will be, on my return to Europe, about the month of January that I shall occupy myself in constituting the Company, the chief elements of which are already arranged in Germany, in England, in France, in Holland, and which may reckon without doubt as among its first associates the capitalists of the United States.

The Viceroy, whose good understanding with the Porte is known to you, doubts not of the acquiescence of the Sultan, with whom he will directly come to an understanding.

Pray accept, Mr. Consul General, the assurances of my high consideration. FRED. DE LESSEPS.

Monsieur DE LEON, Consul General des Etats Unis d'Amerique.

To his Highness Mohamed Said, Viceroy of Egypt:

The junction of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, by a navigable canal, is an enterprise, the utility of which has called for the attention of all the great men who have reigned in or passed through Egypt—SESOSTRIS, ALEXANDER, CESAR, the Arab conqueror, AMROU, NAPOLEON I, and MOHAMED ALI.

The canal communicating with the Nile, has already existed in antiquity during a first period of a hundred years, just to the middle of the ninth century, before the Hegira; during a second period of four hundred and forty-five years, from after the reign of the successors of ALEXANDER down to close upon the fourth century, before the Hegira; and, lastly, during a third period of one hundred and thirty years after the Arab conquest.

NAPOLEON, upon his arrival in Egypt, ordered a Commission of Engineers to investigate whether it were possible to re-establish this ancient channel of navigation. This question was determined upon affirmatively, and when the learned Mr. LEPERE remitted him the report of his commission at the moment of his departure for France, he said:

"The undertaking is vast, and it is not I who may accomplish it; but the Turkish Government will perhaps one day find her preservation and her glory in the execution of this project."

The moment is arrived for realising the prediction of NAPOLEON. The work of cutting the Isthmus of Suez is certainly destined more than all others to contribute to the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, and will demonstrate to those who proclaim as inevitable its decay and its ruin that it still possesses a flourishing existence, and that it is capable of adding a brilliant page to the history of the civilized world.

For what motives are the Governments and the people of the West united to maintain the Grand Seignour in the possession of Constantinople? And why is it that he who had wished to menace this situation has encountered the armed opposition of Europe? Because the passage of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea is of such importance that that power which becomes mistress of them will dominate over the others, and upset that equilibrium which it interests all the world to preserve.

Let them establish upon another point of the Ottoman Empire a like position, and one even more important—let them make Egypt the world's commercial highway, by cutting the Isthmus of Suez—they will create in the East a double, unshakable position; because for that which concerns the new passage the great European powers, for fear of seeing one of their number possess themselves of it one day, will consider the guaranteeing of its neutrality as a vital question.

MR. LEPERE asked, now fifty years since, ten thousand workmen, four years' labor, and from thirty to forty millions francs, for executing the Suez Canal, and concluded upon the possibility of cutting direct from the Isthmus to the Mediterranean.

MR. FAULEN PALADOT, one of the three celebrated engineers, (the two others were Mr. STEPHENSON, for England, and NEGRELLI, for Austria,) chosen ten years since by the society for studying the canal of the two seas, adopted the indirect route from Alexandria to Suez, availing himself of the barrage for crossing the Nile. He summed up the total expense at one hundred and thirty millions for the canal and twenty millions for the harbor and roadstead of Suez.

M. LINANT BEY, who from thirty years directs with ability the canal works in Egypt, who has made upon the spot the question of the canal of the two seas the study of all his life, and whose opinion merits serious attention, proposes to cut the Isthmus by an almost direct line in its narrowest part by establishing a large internal port in the basin of the Lake Jowash, and by rendering accessible to large ships the passages of Suez and Suez from the Mediterranean and from the Red Sea.

The General of Engineers, GALIBI BEY, author and director of the fortifications of Alexandria, presented, on his part, to MOHAMED ALI a project for cutting the Isthmus direct, condemnable to the plan proposed by LINANT BEY.

M. MOUGEL BEY, director of the Barrage works of the Nile, chief engineer of bridges and roads, equally entrusted MOHAMED ALI as to the possibility and utility of cutting the Isthmus of Suez.

A profound examination will determine which of these three will be the most suitable; but the enterprise being acknowledged as capable of execution, it only remains to make the choice. All operations to be undertaken, however difficult they may be, have ceased to intimidate human art. It is the interest of society to which the spirit of enterprise and new creation will not fail to reply if the benefits derivable from the result are in ratio proportion to the expense.

It is necessary to show that the expense of the Suez Canal, in admitting the highest expense, is not out of proportion with the utility and profits of this great undertaking, which shortens, by more than half the distance, the principal countries of Europe and America in going towards India.

This result is rendered evident in the following table drawn up by Mr. CORTAZZI, Professor of Geology:

Ports of Europe and America.	By Sue.	By the Cape.	Saved.
Constantinople	1,800	6,100	4,300
Malta	2,032	5,800	3,768
Trieste	2,346	6,000	3,654
Marseilles	2,274	5,950	3,676
Cadiz	2,264	5,800	3,536
Lisbon	2,504	6,000	3,496
Havre	2,624	6,000	3,376
London	2,100	5,950	3,850
Liverpool	2,050	5,800	3,750
Amsterdam	2,100	5,950	3,850
St. Petersburg	2,700	6,450	3,750
New-York	3,761	6,950	3,189
New-Orleans	3,734	6,450	2,716

With such figures before us, economists become the first duty of every man who is desirous of success in life. Pretty soon the alternation between the cities of the ship and the emigrant ramours become more pressed and of closer contact, until it ended in the mate doing at the "shanks," which grievously wounded one of them in the knee joint. The wounded man was taken to the Marine Hospital, and the physicians think that the limb will have to be amputated, and perhaps the man will lose his life.

The Revised Statutes make it imperious on the masters of vessels that no persons be allowed to land emigrant ships except the pilots and Health Officer and his assistants, before they land at their docks in the City of New-York. Indeed, the captains subject themselves to heavy penalties who are guilty of a dereliction of duty in this respect; and it is not strange, therefore, that they should protect themselves, even by the use of harsh means.

Take your Fans, Ladies.

To-morrow every well-dressed lady who goes to church is requested to carry a fan and use it freely during service. The gentle reading that a hundred fans make is like the pleasant murmuring of bees in Summer, and equally like to dispose one to sweet sleep. Several of our acquaintances whom we had persuaded to attend church, ever but for the sound of the fans and the amusement it afforded them to watch how they were handled, they would have spent a very unpleasant hour in the sanctuary, thinking only of their sins and an impending doom. So, ladies, take your fans and use them briskly, and drive away the solemn vapors that some preachers cause to hover around the minds of their undevout hearers.

The New Building of the Chambers-street Savings Bank.

Of the numerous superb and costly structures in process of erection in New-York, new bank buildings form a notable feature. Superior to all perhaps of its class, in uniqueness of design, in expensiveness of material, and in splendid internal and massive exterior decoration, is the building which the Chambers-street Savings Bank is erecting in Broadway-street, on the site formerly occupied by Dr. PARKER'S Church. The following is a general outline description of the building:

The plot of ground is 87 by 160 feet. The building is 83 feet front and rear, and 95 feet deep. There is but one story and basement. The basement is to be [illegible] for the family of the party having charge of the building. There are also to be placed here numerous coal and wood cellars, furnace rooms and safes, each divided by thick stone and brick vaults. Into the main story—or main building in fact—are two large entrances from Broadway-street. Between these entrances the Directors' room will be placed, and is 16 feet by 27 feet, and 23 feet high, with vaulted and panelled ceilings. In the rear will be the accountants' room, 14 by 23 feet, and 14 feet high.

The banking room proper, intermediate of the Directors' and Accountants' rooms is to be square, 54 feet by 54, and 40 feet high, having overhead a splendid iron dome. On each side will be three massive windows of the best plate glass. The counters and desks will be of the highest order of finish; the walls will be tastefully paneled and decorated. All the rear windows are to have extra strong iron shutters, and revolving iron shutters will guard the front and side windows. The safes, of which there is to be one large one in the rear, are to be of the most efficient construction, and perfectly fire and burglar proof. The floor beams will be of iron, with boiler arches in between and concrete interstices. The roof will also be of iron, and rising from the centre of the dome, the whole to be of the latest and most approved style and fire proof.

The building is of the Roman style of architecture, with plain columns and pilasters and Corinthian capitals, base and pedestals, all of first quality East Chester marble. The central part projects beyond the entrances about six feet, and has two Corinthian columns on each side, supporting the entablature and pediment. Between the columns is a large window, with Ionic columns. A pilaster decorates the outside corners at the angles. The building is intended to be perfectly fire proof throughout. P. THOMAS & SON, of this City, are the architects, and the building is being erected under their supervision. The cost of the building will be about $125,000, exclusive of the ground. It is not expected to be finished before the 1st of next May.

Meanwhile, the Savings' Bank will continue its business at its present building in Chambers-street. This Bank is known to be one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the city, having been founded as early as 1819. It first occupied a portion of the old Almshouse building in the Park, whence it removed, in 1823, next door to where Burton's Theatre now stands, and in 1846 removed to its present location in Chambers-street, between Church and Hudson streets. As an item of interest, it might be added, that since the Bank has been in operation, a period of over thirty-five years, it has opened 170,556 accounts, and received altogether from depositors, interest added, $47,808,769 10. During the same period have been closed 146,450 accounts, and paid out $40,662,750 56, leaving a balance of $7,236,005 33, due 44,138 present depositors in the Bank—an average of about $164 to each account.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY BUILDING.

The New-York Society Library are making preparations in real earnest to lay the foundation of their new Library building in University-place. The actual funds are in possession, and though it is not designed to emulate in expense and decoration the costly structures of their more ambitious and powerful rivals, the Astor and Mercantile Library buildings, the building will nevertheless be one fully adapted to the necessities present and prospective of the Society, as well as an architectural ornament to the classic section of the City in which it is to be placed. We give a brief description of the building.

The lot is 71 feet by 104 feet. The building is to be 82 by 66 feet, two stories in height, besides a basement. The basement is to be used only for store-rooms, coal vaults, and such like purposes. Fronting the entrance into the first story is a vestibule, 13 feet wide, leading direct to the reading-room. In the front part, on either side of this hall, are rooms for meetings of Committees, 16 feet by 13. The reading-room, anterior to the hall, is to be 31 feet by 73 feet, with ceilings tastefully decorated, and large substantial windows, admitting free light and thorough ventilation. The tables, chairs, and newspaper stands of this compartment will be new, and of the most modern and tasteful construction.

The rear end remains while is to be arched, thus imparting to the general appearance a much more desired and graceful finish than it plain. The second story, reached by a square staircase with wall-hole in the centre, from the vestibule on the side of the entrance to the reading-room, comprises the library proper, this being the depository of the books of the library. This is to be divided into two galleries, and all around are to extend shelves, some 10 by 14 feet, and some 10 by 26 feet. The proposed mode of construction of the galleries, with the concomitant shelves and staircases leading thereto, is quite similar to those in the Astor Library. On one side is a small room, 19 by 17 feet, for the Librarian. Throughout the whole structure special care will be taken to provide thorough ventilation and the best possible light. It is only to be regretted that like care is not to be taken to have it built fire proof.

The front of the building is designed in the Italian style of architecture, and will present itself pleasingly to the eye. The entrance will be ornamented with coupled Corinthian pilasters resting on Mexico potentate, with a large round headed window on each side. The front of the first story will be of rusticated brown stone, while the upper story, as likewise the rest of the building, will be of brick, painted in imitation of brown stone. The whole, however, will be completed in a tasteful manner, and developed still more plainly than he did that there has been a terrible row among the sworn brotherhood of Sloth Convent, a resignation by the Prioress, and a reporting enforcement on the part of the patriotic State President to Unity and Peace. We should think more highly of our correspondent's boldness if he had ventured to insert his name to endorsity. As it is, we suspect he is some "Sentiment" in disguise, trying to injure either the American Party and our Reporter. But we give his story for the sake of the week of history. He says:

The American party, created by the popularity sentiment and attractive force of the Political Party, some twelve provinces at the largest division, of which four regions was dressed to take seats in the said body by vote of overwhelmingly elected, determined to go to the Council and attend to the various requirements of the State Council, and to the utmost business even of precipitate or hasty action, some nearly awarded to certain of its members, who were consequently party, respectively, of the General Whig and Democratic Committees, the space of *thirty days for the intended alternate* recommended by the Constitution. The night in question was the *fourth*—the utmost extension of the space allotted having previously transpired, and the law in its full force being now about to be inflicted upon the incorrigible and unaccompanying ones.

The reader can picture to the President, who commanded utter impracticability of the heterogeneous and contentious of the old office parties with the young American giant—an admixture as incongruous and unsympathetical as *patriotism* and *spoils*, honesty and knavery, truth and falsehood—feeling himself identified with the fortunes of his fellow committee infrasters, tendered his resignation of office, which was accepted coarsely with a *nasting dissents* by the Council. With the acceptance of the resignation his functions of office ceased as a matter of course,—and while in the act of vacating the Chair, having positively left it and being in the act of occupying a private seat, the motion was made to adjourn the Council, which he unconsciously put, and declared in the name of the Council adjourned. Some half dozen voted Aye, the vast majority had voted No, the Council adjourned.

The majority, not to be foiled by such attempted trickery, placed the Vice President in the Chair, and proceeded to finish the business for which the Council had convened, to wit: the election of officers in lieu of those expelled members who would not signify their determination to obey their obligations by a full compliance with the requirements of the Constitution. The work was done and well done. The expelled members professing to be aggrieved by the action of the Council in their individual capacity, and not in their official capacity, as members of the Council, to appeal to the Courts of the State of New-York, one of them being Attorney-General, and procured from the Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting at Albany, a writ of mandamus, commanding the Council, representing it (the Council) to be in a perfect state of disorganization, &c. Subsequently, the people, the sovereign name, and their version being no dissimilar to the first statements, he determined to investigate the matter in person, and on the night designated established in person.

After the most thorough investigation, the facts as detailed above were elicited, and no thorough was his approbation of the conduct and action of the MASONS, that he at once returned to them the Charter, &c. The decision made, he improved the opportunity by an impromptu address on the objects and aims of the organization,

—which must have been more spicy than our correspondent makes it, or it was "duller than ditch water." Our reporter represented it as infinitely more telling, though not quite so sound on the essential point of devotion to the Slave Power. "Paid penny-a-liner," he calls our reporter. We do indeed pay our corps, but not by the line. That system has never been practiced in our star-spangled, free and independent land—another evidence that a "Tenth Warder" is a Britisher in disguise.

Excitement at the Essex Court—Detection of "Straw" Bail.

Yesterday evening quite an excitement prevailed at the Essex Police Court, relative to the detection of an individual, by Judge WELSH, who made a bold attempt to become *straw bail* for the liberation of a thief. It seems a notorious pickpocket was brought before the Justice, charged with feloniously abstracting a purse of $5 from a lady in Catharine-street, and was fully committed for trial. Shortly after two men presented themselves at the bar of justice, and one of them, calling himself JOSEPH CLANEY, remarked, "If it please your Honor, I want to go bail for a THOMAS HARRIS, who is locked up on a charge of stealing a woman's purse." "Very well," replied the Judge, and at the same time required the applicant to state, under oath, his competency to become said security. Having been sworn, he stated that he was a ship chandler, at No. 111 South-street; was worth $7,000 over and above his debts and liabilities, and that his name was as before stated. Meanwhile the "friend" of this gentleman put himself in a very dignified attitude, and very coolly observed, "Oh, yes, Judge, that's so; he is perfectly good, and keeps a large store in South-street."

During this time the suspicions of Justice WELSH were awakened to such a degree that it led him to believe there was something wrong in the matter, and forthwith proceeded to investigate, by ordering the two visitors to take seats in the ante-chamber. A Police Officer was at once dispatched to No. 111 South-street to ascertain the truth of the statement, and on his return the Magistrate was assured that no such store or person was ever known at the said number. Upon the receipt of this information the rogues were arraigned before the Court, and the bail applicant made a confession that his right name was JOHN C. NOTLAND, dealer in cutlery at the old Walton House, in Pearl-street, and his companion was a cork dealer in the same building, named JOHN K. WILLIAMS. It was evident they intended to palm off "straw" bail for the offender's discharge from prison, and the Justice committed NOTLAND to answer the crime of perjury, and the cork dealer for subornation of perjury.

Meeting of the Veterans of 1812.

A special meeting of the Veteran Corps of 1812 was held last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. There was an unusually large attendance of Veterans present. Col RAYMOND presided. He stated the object of the meeting to be to consult as to the most appropriate mode in which they should celebrate the 10th of June, the Anniversary of the Declaration of the War of 1812. This day, and the immediate subsequent events, he knew some of them would forget so long as they lived, and he hoped they would never loosen their zeal in having the day becomingly commemorated. It was a duty they owed themselves and the cause in which they risked their fortunes and lives. He hoped the members of the Corps would talk freely upon the matter, and make such suggestions as they deemed advisable.

Remarks caused by several, and the opinion was unanimous that the day should not be allowed to pass without some signal celebration.

Suggestions were various. A number advised engaging Castle Garden, and securing addresses from SAM HOUSTON, Col. COCHRAN, and other eminent speakers on the occasion. By charging admittance, a fund, it was thought, might thus be secured of essential benefit to the Corps. A few considered Broadway Tabernacle was sufficiently large even, if the speakers alluded to could be obtained. Two or three favored a quiet gathering by themselves.

The subject finally, on motion, was referred to a

NEW-YORK CITY.

Banner Shot—Quarantine Must be Observed.

We stated on Thursday that the Health Officer had been overhauling the land sharks. The following particulars of a *boiled* overhauling by a mate ought to teach modesty to the amiable rascals. The ship *Mercury*, Captain FRENCH, from Havre, having four hundred and sixty-two emigrant passengers on board, arrived at Quarantine on the 23d inst. After being cleared by the Health Officer, the "land sharks" or "runners" attempted to board the ship. The mate of the vessel protested with them, saying that the laws of the State in reference to emigrant passengers made it his duty, under the captain, to prevent any persons from entering the ship until the arrival at the dock, and that he wanted all persons making the attempt to cease and go about their business. This announcement did not intimidate the "sharks;" if anything, they seemed to be more fierce to violate the law. Pretty soon the altercation between the mate of the ship and the emigrant runners became more personal and of closer contact, until it ended in the mate doing at the "shanks," which grievously wounded one of them in the knee joint. The wounded man was taken to the Marine Hospital, and the physicians think that the limb will have to be amputated, and perhaps the man will lose his life.

The Revised Statutes make it imperious on the masters of vessels that no persons be allowed to land emigrant ships except the pilots and Health Officer and his assistants, before they land at their docks in the City of New-York. Indeed, the captains subject themselves to heavy penalties who are guilty of a dereliction of duty in this respect; and it is not strange, therefore, that they should protect themselves, even by the use of harsh means.

Take your Fans, Ladies.

To-morrow every well-dressed lady who goes to church is requested to carry a fan and use it freely during service. The gentle reading that a hundred fans make is like the pleasant murmuring of bees in Summer, and equally like to dispose one to sweet sleep. Several of our acquaintances whom we had persuaded to attend church, ever but for the sound of the fans and the amusement it afforded them to watch how they were handled, they would have spent a very unpleasant hour in the sanctuary, thinking only of their sins and an impending doom. So, ladies, take your fans and use them briskly, and drive away the solemn vapors that some preachers cause to hover around the minds of their undevout hearers.

The New Building of the Chambers-street Savings Bank.

Of the numerous superb and costly structures in process of erection in New-York, new bank buildings form a notable feature. Superior to all perhaps of its class, in uniqueness of design, in expensiveness of material, and in splendid internal and massive exterior decoration, is the building which the Chambers-street Savings Bank is erecting in Broadway-street, on the site formerly occupied by Dr. PARKER'S Church. The following is a general outline description of the building:

The plot of ground is 87 by 160 feet. The building is 83 feet front and rear, and 95 feet deep. There is but one story and basement. The basement is to be [illegible] for the family of the party having charge of the building. There are also to be placed here numerous coal and wood cellars, furnace rooms and safes, each divided by thick stone and brick vaults. Into the main story—or main building in fact—are two large entrances from Broadway-street. Between these entrances the Directors' room will be placed, and is 16 feet by 27 feet, and 23 feet high, with vaulted and panelled ceilings. In the rear will be the accountants' room, 14 by 23 feet, and 14 feet high.

The banking room proper, intermediate of the Directors' and Accountants' rooms is to be square, 54 feet by 54, and 40 feet high, having overhead a splendid iron dome. On each side will be three massive windows of the best plate glass. The counters and desks will be of the highest order of finish; the walls will be tastefully paneled and decorated. All the rear windows are to have extra strong iron shutters, and revolving iron shutters will guard the front and side windows. The safes, of which there is to be one large one in the rear, are to be of the most efficient construction, and perfectly fire and burglar proof. The floor beams will be of iron, with boiler arches in between and concrete interstices. The roof will also be of iron, and rising from the centre of the dome, the whole to be of the latest and most approved style and fire proof.

The building is of the Roman style of architecture, with plain columns and pilasters and Corinthian capitals, base and pedestals, all of first quality East Chester marble. The central part projects beyond the entrances about six feet, and has two Corinthian columns on each side, supporting the entablature and pediment. Between the columns is a large window, with Ionic columns. A pilaster decorates the outside corners at the angles. The building is intended to be perfectly fire proof throughout. P. THOMAS & SON, of this City, are the architects, and the building is being erected under their supervision. The cost of the building will be about $125,000, exclusive of the ground. It is not expected to be finished before the 1st of next May.

Meanwhile, the Savings' Bank will continue its business at its present building in Chambers-street. This Bank is known to be one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the city, having been founded as early as 1819. It first occupied a portion of the old Almshouse building in the Park, whence it removed, in 1823, next door to where Burton's Theatre now stands, and in 1846 removed to its present location in Chambers-street, between Church and Hudson streets. As an item of interest, it might be added, that since the Bank has been in operation, a period of over thirty-five years, it has opened 170,556 accounts, and received altogether from depositors, interest added, $47,808,769 10. During the same period have been closed 146,450 accounts, and paid out $40,662,750 56, leaving a balance of $7,236,005 33, due 44,138 present depositors in the Bank—an average of about $164 to each account.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY BUILDING.

The New-York Society Library are making preparations in real earnest to lay the foundation of their new Library building in University-place. The actual funds are in possession, and though it is not designed to emulate in expense and decoration the costly structures of their more ambitious and powerful rivals, the Astor and Mercantile Library buildings, the building will nevertheless be one fully adapted to the necessities present and prospective of the Society, as well as an architectural ornament to the classic section of the City in which it is to be placed. We give a brief description of the building.

The lot is 71 feet by 104 feet. The building is to be 82 by 66 feet, two stories in height, besides a basement. The basement is to be used only for store-rooms, coal vaults, and such like purposes. Fronting the entrance into the first story is a vestibule, 13 feet wide, leading direct to the reading-room. In the front part, on either side of this hall, are rooms for meetings of Committees, 16 feet by 13. The reading-room, anterior to the hall, is to be 31 feet by 73 feet, with ceilings tastefully decorated, and large substantial windows, admitting free light and thorough ventilation. The tables, chairs, and newspaper stands of this compartment will be new, and of the most modern and tasteful construction.

The rear end remains while is to be arched, thus imparting to the general appearance a much more desired and graceful finish than it plain. The second story, reached by a square staircase with wall-hole in the centre, from the vestibule on the side of the entrance to the reading-room, comprises the library proper, this being the depository of the books of the library. This is to be divided into two galleries, and all around are to extend shelves, some 10 by 14 feet, and some 10 by 26 feet. The proposed mode of construction of the galleries, with the concomitant shelves and staircases leading thereto, is quite similar to those in the Astor Library. On one side is a small room, 19 by 17 feet, for the Librarian. Throughout the whole structure special care will be taken to provide thorough ventilation and the best possible light. It is only to be regretted that like care is not to be taken to have it built fire proof.

The front of the building is designed in the Italian style of architecture, and will present itself pleasingly to the eye. The entrance will be ornamented with coupled Corinthian pilasters resting on Mexico potentate, with a large round headed window on each side. The front of the first story will be of rusticated brown stone, while the upper story, as likewise the rest of the building, will be of brick, painted in imitation of brown stone. The whole, however, will be completed in a tasteful manner, and developed still more plainly than he did that there has been a terrible row among the sworn brotherhood of Sloth Convent, a resignation by the Prioress, and a reporting enforcement on the part of the patriotic State President to Unity and Peace. We should think more highly of our correspondent's boldness if he had ventured to insert his name to endorsity. As it is, we suspect he is some "Sentiment" in disguise, trying to injure either the American Party and our Reporter. But we give his story for the sake of the week of history. He says:

The American party, created by the popularity sentiment and attractive force of the Political Party, some twelve provinces at the largest division, of which four regions was dressed to take seats in the said body by vote of overwhelmingly elected, determined to go to the Council and attend to the various requirements of the State Council, and to the utmost business even of precipitate or hasty action, some nearly awarded to certain of its members, who were consequently party, respectively, of the General Whig and Democratic Committees, the space of *thirty days for the intended alternate* recommended by the Constitution. The night in question was the *fourth*—the utmost extension of the space allotted having previously transpired, and the law in its full force being now about to be inflicted upon the incorrigible and unaccompanying ones.

The reader can picture to the President, who commanded utter impracticability of the heterogeneous and contentious of the old office parties with the young American giant—an admixture as incongruous and unsympathetical as *patriotism* and *spoils*, honesty and knavery, truth and falsehood—feeling himself identified with the fortunes of his fellow committee infrasters, tendered his resignation of office, which was accepted coarsely with a *nasting dissents* by the Council. With the acceptance of the resignation his functions of office ceased as a matter of course,—and while in the act of vacating the Chair, having positively left it and being in the act of occupying a private seat, the motion was made to adjourn the Council, which he unconsciously put, and declared in the name of the Council adjourned. Some half dozen voted Aye, the vast majority had voted No, the Council adjourned.

The majority, not to be foiled by such attempted trickery, placed the Vice President in the Chair, and proceeded to finish the business for which the Council had convened, to wit: the election of officers in lieu of those expelled members who would not signify their determination to obey their obligations by a full compliance with the requirements of the Constitution. The work was done and well done. The expelled members professing to be aggrieved by the action of the Council in their individual capacity, and not in their official capacity, as members of the Council, to appeal to the Courts of the State of New-York, one of them being Attorney-General, and procured from the Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting at Albany, a writ of mandamus, commanding the Council, representing it (the Council) to be in a perfect state of disorganization, &c. Subsequently, the people, the sovereign name, and their version being no dissimilar to the first statements, he determined to investigate the matter in person, and on

BURIAL.

Interments in the Cemetery—Services Given a Lady Clergyman in Brief.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of the Church of the Messiah, in this city, has published a letter in the Boston Courier, in which he says:

"Why go to the Cemetery? Do you tell me that people never come to the Cemetery to pray and meditate? Do you tell me that I am to expect to find the Angel Hope there? Why, I would as soon look for the Angel of July and the Angel Spring in the Cemetery. Nonsense! If religious sentiment is ever violated by human utterance, here once, when the Burial Service is read over the dead. Let us have done with this mockery. Let us bury our dead out of our sight, and return to our homes, to our churches, to our closets, to our Bibles, to our God, to our Savior, to our Heaven, to our Hope, to our Immortality, to our Eternity."

Dr. Bellows is a Unitarian.

The Rev. Miss Eliza Ann Cole, a lady clergyman, officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Mary Ann Cole, wife of Mr. Thomas Cole, the artist, which took place on Thursday afternoon, from the residence of the deceased, No. 1 Catharine-street, Fordham. The following is the order of the services:

1. Reading the Scriptures.
2. Singing.
3. Prayer.
4. Singing.
5. Address.
6. Singing.
7. Benediction.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Asher B. Durand, Daniel Huntington, Frederick E. Church, Jonathan Sturges, Robert L. Stuart, and Peter Cooper. The remains were interred in the family vault in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn.

Miss Cole is a young lady, and is the first female who has officiated at the funeral of a deceased person in this city. She is a niece of the late Thomas Cole, and has been for some years a resident of this city. She is a member of the Unitarian Church, and has been for some time a preacher in that denomination. She is also a writer of considerable merit, and has published several volumes of poems, which have been favorably received by the public. She is a lady of fine personal appearance, and her manner in the performance of the duties of the occasion was graceful and impressive.

Miss Cole has been in the habit of preaching in the Unitarian church in Bridgeport, Conn., and has also officiated in Brooklyn. She is a niece of the late Thomas Cole, the artist, and has been in the habit of preaching in the Unitarian

A CITIZEN.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

The Physicians who attended the case furnish the following history of the symptoms of the unhappy man whose death is announced in the most private and quiet manner, whereas it was so done as greatly to increase his excitement and cause him to contemplate their maltreatment and threaten revenge. On admission his face was flushed, the eyes wide open and pupils remarkably dilated—the whole expression indicative of terror and distress. He was sensitious and fearful of suffering when the hand was laid upon him, but not dangerously disposed.

He was received by the House Physician, who placed him immediately in bed in a quiet room, under the care of a good male nurse, removed from his presence every person and thing that might annoy him, and administered immediately such soothing remedies as were admissible. He soon became tranquil, answering questions intelligently, and submitted without remonstrance to what was deemed necessary. He complained of a correct tone of air flowing over him, the windows and doors being at the time closed. Accumulations of tenacious saliva troubled him somewhat, but when asked if he would take some water, he quietly declined, saying he desired it near him. None was then presented to him. His pulse on admission was 100 per minute and full; this at three o'clock (one hour afterward) it had declined to 100. The respirations were 18 per minute.

Soon after this an opium pill was ordered for him, and the nurse inadvertently brought in a tin cup full of water instead of him in swallowing it. He started up in bed with an expression of horror and apprehension, swearing fiercely and intensely enraged. The cup was instantly removed, and he was soothed and persuaded to take the pill into his mouth. He attempted to swallow it, but failed. He lay quiet for a moment, then started up in a violent rage to spring at the throat of the nurse, spitting vehemently, with furious voice and gestures. He was easily prevented from inflicting injury, but the assault being repeated, was restrained by force. When he became quiet again he said that in the paroxysm he was "not himself."

On being gently fanned with the hand on his bare head (which was naturally devoid of hair from such a peculiarity of the head) could not be done, he burst into a violent expression of rage, swearing and exclaiming "it was better to knock him in the head at once than die that way." These experiments were not repeated and he was kept as calm as possible.

It being at this season my tour of service at the Hospital as Attending Physician, I was immediately notified of the case, but in consequence of other engagements did not receive the notice in time to reach him before 9 P. M. The foregoing statement is condensed from the report furnished me by the House Physician, Dr. MILLER. I found the patient at the time of my visit on the bed, to which he was strapped to prevent injury to himself and others, perfectly calm to all appearance, intelligent, and entirely submissive to treatment. He conversed freely and gave me a correct account of dates of facts respecting his confinement and assure

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

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The Virginia Election Returns.

The telegraph to 1 o'clock this morning brings us a variety of returns from different sections of Virginia in regard to the Gubernatorial Election of Thursday. They are not conclusive of the general result. The last contested State election was in 1852 between the present Governor, JOHNSON, Democrat, and Mr. SUMMERS, Whig. JOHNSON'S majority was 6,467. The telegraphic figures between WISE, Democrat, and FLOURNEY, K. N., on Thursday, by majorities, are:

	Wise.		Flourney.
Shenandoah	2,054	Richmond City	950
Page	961	Suffolk	150
Hanover	200	Middleton	500
Frederick	150	Augusta	1,300
Warren	324	Albermarle	150
Clark	95	Culpepper	95
Prince William	417	Fauquier	93
Rappahannock	0	Campbell	479
Loudon	0	Ohio	600
Madison	325	Marshall	400
Petersburg	30	Norfolk City	420
		Alexandria	494
Total	4,556	Norfolk County	208
		Total	5,927

Flourney ahead in above Counties 1,183
Johnson in same Counties, 1852 1,949
Flourney's gain thus far 2,432

The majority to overcome is large, and the loss and gain between the two parties quite irregular. Our special dispatch from Washington, the tenor of which would indicate that later and more definite returns had been received in that City, says that WISE is elected, and that great rejoicing was had last evening among the friends of the Administration.

Mormon Emigrants.

One is almost tempted to doubt the reality of that progressive improvement of the race, and of that disenthrallment from old errors of which we hear so much in these days, in the presence of the many delusions which possess large masses of men and perpetually force themselves upon the attention. The suspicion arises that after all we may be but moving in a great circle, in skirting which education and intelligence are followed by error and superstition, refinement and virtue by grossness, the light and progress of one period by the darkness and decline of another.

If anything could give color to such a supposition, it would be these periodical appearances on our shores of swarms of immigrants who come to surrender themselves up captives to the gross and bold delusions of Mormonism. On Tuesday last nearly six hundred such immigrants were landed at our wharfs from the ship *Curling*, preparatory to their departure for the paradise of Mormonism—the Territory of Utah. It is surely one of the most noticeable phenomena of the day, that this system, erected by ignorance, supported by gross and stupid deception, and repulsive to the purest and most sacred principles of modern civilization, should not merely have been tolerated, but should have succeeded in building up a growing State holding its tenure in the wilds of this Western world. Here, where we owe so much of our civilization, our stability, refinement and morality, to the institution of marriage, it seems that we have yet to endure an experiment in one of the most offensive of the barbarisms of Asiatic life. It is a matter of some satisfaction to see that the Mormon Colony is augmented mainly by English immigration, and that the deceptions of JOE SMITH have proved too transparent to deceive any considerable body of native-born Americans. There is no idea so monstrous or absurd that, if determinately persevered in, will not find abundant followers among the ignorant and the restless. The thousand cases of fanatics and enthusiasts that have risen, flourished, and in the end perished, demonstrate this truth, and explain the causes of the transient prosperity of this contemptible delusion. So far as its moral principles go, we might rest content to leave Mormonism to work out its own cure by the bitter fruits it will ultimately produce to those who embrace it. But the bearing which it has upon the country at large, politically, is a matter of greater moment and difficulty. It is not for one instant to be imagined that Utah will ever be admitted into the Confederacy with a Constitution sanctioning or permitting polygamy, or a system of concubinage. This the Latter Day Saints should be early and explicitly given to understand. Even the much vaunted doctrine of popular sovereignty would hardly be broad enough to serve such an end. This principle, if applied to the future affairs of the country, can only be applicable to the sufferance and reception of such institutions as have always enjoyed a recognized existence in some quarter or other of the American Union. But here is one which, so far from having existed among us, is universally execrated as subversive of our most revered and cherished institution, Christian marriage.

Mormonism, beside being a subject of curious speculation to the philosophical, is one of great practical difficulty to us, and this difficulty increases with the immigration which constantly swells the number of its supporters. It is for this reason we take notice of the five or six hundred Mormon immigrants who have just landed on our wharves and started for the Great Salt Valley, the Mecca of Mormonism.

The Naval Apprentice System.

One of the greatest evils attendant upon a too close attention to our neighbors' affairs, is the inevitable neglect our own which must naturally follow. "Mind your own business" was one of the mottoes engraven upon our Continental money, and if it had been put into Latin it would, perhaps, have looked quite as well and done as much good, in the beak of our national emblem, as *E Pluribus Unum*.

Our cotemporaries—and we are probably open to the same charge—evince rather too great an anxiety, just now, to look after Mrs. Grundy. In our zeal to expose the errors and mismanagement of the English in their Crimean arrangements, we are turning our eyes away from our own Government, which may be weaving a snare of red tape about our sturdy and vigorous limbs, which will occasion us as much disaster and difficulty in our hour of trouble as our cousins have experienced in their onslaught upon Russia. There is one arm of our national defence which certainly demands a reform, and it is the one on which we must place our chief reliance if we should ever come in collision again with any of the European powers. We have hitherto been accustomed to look upon France as our national ally in the case of a collision with England; but we must be prepared hereafter to meet those great powers as allies in the event of a collision with either. They cannot afford to fight apart any more, and the possibility of their meeting as antagonists is, from present indications, very remote.

It becomes us, then, to look to our own means of defence, and to see how we should be prepared to encounter these powerful and jealous rivals, if it should ever be necessary to meet them as enemies on the Ocean.

We have nothing to fear as to ships; we are confident in our superiority in their construction, and, with our abounding resources, inventive genius, and rapidity of mechanical execution, we could soon cover the Atlantic, and protect the entrances of our rivers and harbors with floating batteries. But, the grand difficulty would be precisely that which has proved so disastrous to the English in the Crimea—a system of routine, which may work well enough in time of peace, but would be fatal to success in time of war. The system, however, upon which our Navy is managed, does not even work well in peace. In fact, it hardly works at all, and we can never send a ship to sea without having to wait for men to navigate her; and even when a sufficient number has been obtained, they are found to be the most inefficient and worthless of our population, who have either been lured into the service by extra pay, or driven into it by their desperate condition. Such a phenomenon as a well behaved, intelligent American sailor, who enters voluntarily into the service, we have reason to believe, is unknown on board our National ships. The uniform of a United States seaman is, in fact, a badge of disgrace, which no father would willingly see his son wear, however patriotic or American he might be in his feelings.

And it is very natural that such a state of things should exist; it is the inevitable result of the system of officering our ships. No native American who has not been debased by intemperate habits would ever consent to serve in any capacity in which he was debarred from all hope of promotion. The humblest clerk in office at Washington feels that he may rise to the highest offices in the nation, if he should have luck and deserve it. But no good fortune, nor good behavior, nor gallantry, nor long service, nor political influence, can avail anything to a seaman in the service of Uncle Sam. There is no door open for promotion,—no ladder by which he can rise,—no accident by which he may gain distinction. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that we hear so often of our ships being detained in port for the lack of men. It would be a disgrace to our national character, if, under such circumstances, Americans could be induced to enter the national service.

A system could not have been devised better calculated to create a corps of inefficient officers, and to render worthless the crews of our national ships, than that which now exists; and if we have some able and gallant officers in our Navy, it is not because the discipline of the service is calculated to produce them, but from a fortunate accident. It is well known that there is a fearful number of imbecile and inefficient officers in the service, many of whom have not been to sea in a score of years, and many more who are incapable of performing their duties when ordered to sea. If our Navy were officered as it should be, and as our merchant ships are, by men who have proved themselves worthy of command, and been promoted by virtue of their own merit, the country would not be burdened by inefficient officers who do no other duty than to draw their monthly pay.

When a boy of fifteen or sixteen receives an appointment as a midshipman, as recompense for political services rendered to the party in power by his father or uncle, he is sent to the Naval School at Annapolis, fed, clothed and instructed at the public expense, and after two years he is sent to sea, and is booked for life, with a certainty of being promoted through all the regular grades without any reference to desert, until, when he gets to be gray-headed and useless, he finds himself at the head of the list and a Captain. There is no possible inducement to exertion, either among the officers or the seamen, for promotion goes entirely by seniority among the first, and it is denied altogether to the last. The greatest dunce in the Navy goes up just as fast, gets the same pay, wears as many buttons, and is entitled to the same quantity of gold lace, as the most active and brilliant.

On board of our Merchant ships a small boy enters the forecastle, works his way up to a captain, makes his fortune and retires from the sea before he could have become a Lieutenant in the Navy, if he had entered the service as a midshipman.

The inducements are but small for a father to put his son into the Navy, even as a midshipman; but most fathers would prefer to see their sons put into their coffins to seeing them enter the service as seamen.

Some twenty years ago what is called the apprenticeship system was adopted, in the expectation of creating a corps of seamen, by inducing young boys to enter the service; they were to be fed and clothed, taught the elements of a plain English education, and a certain number were to be promoted to midshipmen. But, after a short time, the Government were compelled to drop the system—it did not work well; members of Congress grumbled when they found that these sons of nobodies had been put into vacant berths which they wanted their own sons to occupy; and then came the fearful tragedy on board the brig *Somers*, which was manned by apprentices; and then the apprentice system was dropped. But the increasing scarcity of seamen and the impossibility of obtaining good crews for our national ships, have induced the General Administration to try the apprenticeship plan once more, except that there are to be no promotions; and we learn that a large number of boys have already been taken. But it will never answer. If these apprentices prove good for anything, they will abandon the service to seek a better and more honorable employment as soon as their apprenticeship expires, while the poor creatures that remain will have all their manliness crushed out of them by their degraded condition, and they will prove but broken reeds to rely upon in time of need.

There is but one way by which men and officers of the right character can be created for the Navy, and that is by throwing open the line of promotion from the ranks, and letting advancement depend upon merit, and not upon length of service. When this plan shall be adopted, our national ships will be manned by gallant and ambitious Americans, seeking for distinction and honorable employment, and we shall no more hear of a frigate lying in port month after month waiting for a crew, and at last going to sea with a medley of imbeciles and desperadoes, representing all the trades and nations of the earth.

Importing Vegetables.

It is not a great many years since Connecticut used to supply the West India Islands with onions and other kinds of vegetables; but now the tide has turned, and a stream of vegetables is pouring in upon us from the West Indies and all other parts of the world. We are certainly getting to be great eaters. With the finest soil, and the best climate in the world for all kinds of vegetable productions, we are importing from foreign countries the articles that ought to be produced in our own gardens. Bermuda supplies us with early potatoes and tomatoes; and it seems that the British Provinces at the East of us are supplying us with eggs, which are now imported duty free under the Reciprocity treaty. Twelve hundred and sixty dozen of Nova Scotia eggs were entered at the Custom-House in Boston on one day this week. We import enormous quantities of dried prunes from France, a kind of fruit that grows abundantly in all our Eastern and Middle States; we import figs from Smyrna, which might as well be grown in North Carolina; grapes from Spain, which can be raised in Virginia; nuts from Madeira, which may be raised in New-York; and olives, which might be produced in abundance in nearly all of the Southern States. As for eggs, the value of which is so much greater when they can be warranted fresh, we should hardly think that it could be profitable to import them from abroad. Peaches we are able to raise in as great quantities as we can consume; but we shall not be surprised next to hear of a cargo of this delicious fruit being imported from some neighboring country. Potatoes are brought to us from France, Germany and England, and a cargo of turnips was lately brought to us from Scotland. It is about time that we began to develop our agricultural resources.

Jefferson's Writings.

We have accidentally neglected to notice the completion by RIKER of the publication of the new edition of the *Life and Writings of Jefferson*, issued by authority of Congress, and by direction of the General Government. The work extends to nine octavo volumes, and is very handsomely printed. It embraces JEFFERSON'S autobiography, his addresses and other papers, and an immense collection of letters written to personal and political friends at various periods of his life. These letters are invaluable, not only from the fact that they embody the opinions and political views of one of the ablest and most remarkable public men this country has ever produced, but because they constitute a valuable and most important contribution to the history of the eventful age in which the writer lived. It is only in such collections of cotemporary letters that the real character of the history of any era can be learned; and JEFFERSON'S correspondence is especially valuable in this particular, not only on account of his distinguished participation in the great events of his time, but in consequence of the pervading frankness and freedom with which his opinions of men and things were expressed in his private correspondence.

The work is one which will, as a matter of course, find a place in every considerable library, private as well as public, in the country. The style in which it has been published by Mr. RIKER is exceedingly creditable and even elegant.

☞ There was a great visit of the simoom in Broadway last night. No damage done, except to lothes, goods, eyes, men, women and children.

Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening VERDI'S admirable Opera of "ERNANI" was played here for the first time by the LA GRANGE Troupe. To speak of it in ordinary terms of satisfaction would be an injustice to the *artistes*. We will produce our remarks, therefore, by saying that notwithstanding some Mawkishness writing from hasty production, it was the most satisfying and perfect operatic performance we have witnessed at the Academy of Music. We have been slow to fall into eulogy, for the simple reason that there has recently been nothing of an extraordinary character to eulogize in the preceding performances of this company. We have not failed, however, to chronicle the growing reputation of the *artistes*. Their eminence in art, and their lavish natural gifts, were never better displayed than in the performance of this Opera last evening.

VERDI, like every other man of genius, has his detractors; mannerisms, in which he indulges, (objectionable enough, to be sure,) afford unending themes for the bitter pen. The constant use of the unison in orchestra chorus and ensemble, is unquestionably offensive to the educated ear. But the offence carries with it a palliation. No man can write in unison unless he has a well defined idea to express,—and the idea, after all, is the important consideration. A gaudy clothing of Harmony covers many a rickety melodic skeleton, but there must be inherent grace in an air that is tolerable when sung in unison, accompanied in unison, and repeated chorally in unison. We do not wish to be understood that we are advocating this particular style of writing. Our remarks are suggested by the oft expressed, and very silly idea, that VERDI can only write effectively in unison. Any one who is familiar with the trios and quartettes of "Ernani," "Lombardi," "Louisa Miller," and "Rigoletto," must admit that where science and skill are demanded they are not wanting. For melody of a deliciously effervescent and sensual character, VERDI is perfectly unapproachable. He imitates no one—although he sometimes repeats himself—and is always thoroughly Italian. This Opera ("Ernani") contains material that might be eked out into a dozen Operas. It is crowded with melodies; contains some good dramatic music, and displays in the instrumentation more vigor and originality than we find in the composer's later works. It is a little curious to observe how in the latter respect VERDI has adapted himself to the requirements of the critics. "Ernani" they said was overlaid with brass. "Il Trovatore," on the contrary, has an exactly opposite defect. What will be the characteristics of his new Opera—already produced in Paris?

If in the range of Italian opera there was one character we should have suspected Madame LA GRANGE of not sustaining with marked ability, it would surely have been *Elvira*. Our surprise was only exceeded by our delight in finding that we were entirely wrong. A more admirable rendition of an opera *rôle* we have never listened to. It was satisfying to satiety. Whatever doubt remained of the justness of Madame LA GRANGE'S artistic claims must forever disappear. We now believe she is destined to accomplish a succession of surprises which will ere long make the musical world delirious, if they do not take it by storm. Her *Elvira* last evening leaves nothing for the critic to criticise.

The *rôle of Ernani* is said to be one of Signor MIRATE'S best. He is quite good in it, but not superior to others who have preceded him. A wearisome habit of dragging the time interferes seriously with the enjoyment of this gentleman's singing. It was as much as Signor ARDITI could do to accommodate himself to the various *tempi* of this artist.

Signor MORELLI as the *King* added another triumph to those already achieved. He was superb. Signor MARINI as *Silva* not only sang well, but acted with a gentlemanly, impressive air, seldom enjoyed on the lyric stage. He was warmly welcomed.

The chorus and the orchestra will be better on the next performance. In the former we observe a number of good fresh voices, deficient only in courage to bring them out. The orchestra, with ARDITI at its head, can only be bad from haste. But it was not bad—only a little uncertain.

The house was filled; even crowded. We are persuaded that every auditor went away satisfied. The dresses, scenery, &c., are in the best style of the Academy of Music.

Mr. Eisfeld's Concert.

The extremely inclement weather of Saturday prevented the attendance of a great number of persons who had secured tickets for Mr. EISFELD'S complimentary, and otherwise interfered with the gratifying character of the Testimonial. In view of this very apparent fact, the members of the Philharmonic Society have induced Mr. EISFELD to conduct another performance of the same programme this afternoon. The Concert will take place in NIBLO'S Saloon, at 3 o'clock, and tickets which were purchased for last Saturday's Concert will be received on this occasion. Let all who love good music assist on this occasion. It is the last chance of the season.

Arrival of Slaves—The Mobley Family.

A family of free Slaves, eight in number, the wife and children of Rev. HARDY MOBLEY, lately himself a slave, as well as a Methodist clergyman, in Augusta, Ga., arrived in this City on Monday last, in care of Rev. J. MORRIS PEASE, (brother of Rev. LEWIS M. PEASE, of this City,) to whose indefatigable perseverance they are in a great measure indebted for their freedom. The husband and father had purchased his own freedom a year since, his master, the late JOHN ADAMS, of ADAMS & HOPKINS, Augusta, having relinquished, on his death bed, over $2,000 of his price. His family were purchased for $3,000, (through the agency of Mr. PEASE, by whom the money was raised,) under a promise given him by the late Madame DUDAS, their owner, to sell them for that sum, relinquishing half the price asked, which was $6,000. The lady having died in the meantime, without giving effect or attestation to her intentions, the heirs united in a petition to the Chancellor for a special decree to enable them to carry those intentions into effect, which was granted, and the Slaves were immediately conveyed to Mr. PEASE, and brought by him to New-York. They will go out to Liberia in the Fall, as part of a new inland settlement projected by the New-Jersey Colonization Society, which has appropriated $3,000 to found it.

For the present, the family have been placed in the Five Point's House of Industry, where they are in a state of entire destitution, and donations for their benefit will be thankfully received by the Superintendent.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 370 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 6s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 4s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. offer their large stock of Draperies at greatly reduced prices.
500 pair Tamboured Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
300 pair Tamboured Lace Curtains for $6, worth $9.
200 pair Tamboured Lace Curtains for $8, worth $12.
200 pair Tamboured Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
50,000 yards of Rich Muslin Drapery at prices equally low.
CORNICES AND BANDS.—2,000 pair Gilt Cornices and Bands from 50 cents to $10 per pair.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 321 Grand-st.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 321 Grand-st.—2,000 rich Mantillas in Moire Antique; Poult de Soie, Bonnet and Bischoff Silks, of the newest patterns, at prices less than any house in the City.
STELLA AND CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—Received per *Baltic*, 600 Stella Shawls of the choicest colors, and offer 1,000 heavy, plain Crape Shawls from $4 to $20. Also, 500 heavy embroidered Crape Shawls from $10 to $40.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO, No. 321 Grand st.

TO LET,
OFFICES IN THE
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Chambers st.
Inquire at the Bank.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—The subscriber invites an inspection of his light and graceful Hats, which will compare with any in the market at much higher prices. Straw goods in every variety. West End Emporium.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 139 Canal-st.

NEW AMERICAN DRAMA.—WE UNDERSTAND that the American Domestic novel, "THE WATCHMAN," has been dramatized, and the drama will be performed at an early period—indeed almost immediately after the book is issued. We are not yet at liberty to state at what theatre it is to be brought out.

C. E. MILLER & CO.'S REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND PROPERTY EXCHANGE.—All descriptions of property, Real Estate, Stocks, Merchandize, &c., exchanged and sold at auction or private sale. Office No. 196 Broadway, corner of Depot.

THE NEW HAT COMPANY, NOS. 146 AND 148 NASSAU-STREET.—Stock Hats of wholesale price; Soft Hats, Boston $2; Sheet Block Moleskin $2; Soft Hats and Caps of all kinds and styles equally low.

MEDICATED INHALATION.—DR. CORNELIUS' [illegible]
MEDICINAL AIRS, SPIROMATICAL RESPIRERS,
DR. S. S. FITCH'S
TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION
And other Diseases of the Lungs.
THE GREAT NEW YORK REMEDY.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERER.
Without Commentary or Invalids a mere theory of disease and of medical practice, however beautiful, cannot be of much interest to the invalid. What he wants is relief from his sufferings and the means of cure. One single fact which shows him that he can be cured, is worth more to the sufferer than whole volumes of learned speculations and fantastic theorizing, that leave him where they found him, to struggle, and suffer, and die. Such facts I present in the following correspondence. I ask the consumptive to read these letters carefully, and then put the question to himself: whether he is not unwise to neglect or delay availing himself of a treatment so clearly demonstrated to be successful in the cure of positive, seated consumption! These letters are taken up almost at random from the hundreds lying on my table, received from my patients in the course of regular correspondence, and written without solicitation. I present them upon the attention of consumptives, because I feel very desirous that they may be induced to adopt and employ a treatment which I know will be much less likely to disappoint their hopes of relief and cure, than any other now anywhere practised; and I do trust that such facts as these will not fail to influence the invalid who is looking for the means of relief from a disease so generally regarded as hopelessly fatal.

CASE OF MR. D. W. THOMPSON—TRUE CONSUMPTION CURED.
MR. THOMPSON writes, directing an invalid friend to me, and then addsthe following:
OAKWOOD, Madison Co., N. Y., April 11, 1856.
DR. S. S. FITCH—Dear Sir: Suffer me to trouble you with a few lines touching my own health. You doubtless have forgotten my visit to your office four years ago? I think late October; and my attention at that time. Suffice it here to say that it was with great difficulty and some exertion so that I was enabled to ascend the stairs to your rooms, at No 707 Broadway; I was then laboring under all the symptoms of Consumption—having been treated for it by various physicians in Madison County, without any good result. I represented the facts of my case to you, and requested that if in your opinion there was any chance for me I was desirous to know it, and if not, was prepared for the worst; after examining me, your reply to me was nearly in these words: "I think Sir, you are badly affected, and your case is exceedingly doubtful. But I have remedies that will perhaps make you feel more comfortable for a while, yes I cannot say I believe they will effect a cure." In short I obtained of you medicines for two or three months and took them, at the end of which time I was in the enjoyment of good health, and have been ever since, with the exception of an attack of pleurisy which prostrated me for some three months. My recovery is considered something very remarkable in Cazenovia. Respectfully yours, D. W. THOMPSON.
P. S.—Should you desire a minute statement of my case for publication at any time, please write me. D. W. T.

CASE OF J. L. FOWLER, A RESPECTABLE FARMER.
FLUSHING, L. I., April 12, 1856.
DR. S. S. FITCH—Dear Sir: In the year 1847, I applied to you in confirmed consumption; there is no doubt about this being my true condition then; I had a deep-seated cough more than a year, accompanied with a raising of much blood to the extent of eight or ten ounces at a time; every little exertion would bring on bleeding. The right lung was ulcerated. I was emaciated to a most skeleton; strength all gone; much pain in the right chest and shoulders; had not all hope of recovery, and so had my friends. I was over being my father. You gave me encouragement that I might recover, and I put myself under your care; you fixed me shoulder-braces, supporter and inhaling tube, with medicines, and I entered upon the treatment with but little hope of benefit. But now I bless the kind Providence who directed me to you. I took hope gradually in mind, the pain in the chest subsided, the cough became less, all the machinery of bleeding disappeared, the ulcerated lung healed and became strong, and now for six years I have enjoyed health. I am confident that your remedies and treatment saved my life. The supporter, shoulder-braces and inhaling tube are perfectly invaluable. I regard your plan of treating Consumption as being demonstrated in my case, to be effectual in the cure, and I do most earnestly recommend it to all who have disease of the lungs. If the doubting will write to or call on me I will convince them that what I say is true. Accept my heartfelt thanks for what you have done for me.
Yours, respectfully,
J. L. FOWLER.

CASE OF ALONZO W. STREET—A MARKED CASE OF CONSUMPTION.
SOUTH HOWARD, Conn., May 10, 1855.
DR. S. S. FITCH—Dear Sir: For the benefit of those suffering with Disease of the Lungs, I wish to make a statement of the effect of your treatment in my case. It is also an act of justice toward yourself. I will first say that my family is a consumptive one. My father and one sister died of this disease. My own lungs have always been weak, and I evidently inherit a predisposition to Consumption. Last Autumn I was taken with a severe cough, which was induced by a cold. It made rapid progress, and soon the lungs became extensively diseased. In about four weeks I commenced bleeding from the lungs, and in the course of three months I bled twelve times, some two or three table spoonfuls at a time. I became much emaciated and very weak. My friends regarded my case as perfectly hopeless. In December I had an ulcer break in my lungs and discharge a full half pint of heavy thick matter. My cough was distressing; I had severe night sweats; I suffered much pain through the chest and under the shoulder blades; in short I had every symptom of confirmed Consumption. I applied to you in January last in this condition. You examined me, as you may recollect, and found the fronts of both lungs extensively ulcerated, and also a large cavity in the left lung. Still you encouraged me to hope that I might be cured, though it seemed like hoping against hope. I immediately placed myself in your hands. You gave me your remedies—shoulder-braces, supporter, inhaling tubes, with medicines; also, inhaler and inhaling fluid for medicated inhalation. My cough soon assumed signs of improvement—it lost its dry, hard, distressing character, and became easy and loose, while its grating noise became less and less. I had but one turn of bleeding after commencing the use of your remedies, and that but slight. My strength and flesh came back, the chest expanded, the lungs enlarged and became strong, and evidently rapidly healed, and to-day I call myself well. I have better health than I have had for twelve months ago. To your treatment, under Providence, I am sure I owe my life. My case certainly shows that Consumption can be cured, and how any one who has disease of the Lungs, knowing the facts of your practice, can hesitate or neglect to place himself under your treatment is surprising to me. Accept my gratitude for the relief and health you gave me.
Yours, &c., ALONZO W. STREET.

GENUINE TESTIMONIALS.
If any doubt is entertained as to the genuineness of the above letters, the reader is invited to notice a letter of inquiry to the respective writers. The benefits of the treatment by which such cures are effected, are peculiarly adapted to the consumptive and invite him to consult me free of charge at my office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 A. M., any day in the week, Sundays excepted.
Those at a distance can consult me by letter. To enable them to make full statements of their cases, I append a series of questions. Reply fully to all that relate to your condition, stating any special circumstances you may think of them. This will put me in possession of the facts and symptoms, and enable me to treat the patient nearly as well as could be done after a personal examination, though an interview with the patient is preferred when practicable. All such letters will be promptly answered, my candid opinion given, and if asked, my terms of treatment.

QUESTIONS FOR THE INVALID.
Give name, age, residence, occupation; family consumptive, or what cause, if any, to suspect disease been developed up; married or single; strong or delicate; been on a visit or short; straight or stooping, or deformed; height and size around the waist two inches above the hips; color of hair; complexion; have you any tumor, scrofula, cancer, skin disease, bronchitis, cough, asthma, hoarseness, or pain anywhere, loss of voice, hemorrhage, catarrh, dyspepsia, ulcerate much, raise blood, fever or night sweats, chills, confined to bed or house, palpitation, nervous, fits, paley, bad dreams, sour or sick stomach, dyspepsia, faint-turns, dizziness of stomach, colic, all-gone feeling anywhere, costive diarrhœa, appetite good or bad, pilles, hemls, gravel, heat of urine, or scanty of red meat? If a lady—married? had any children? any female complaints? irregularity? weak back? pain anywhere? any bloating? dropsy? bilious? worms? indigent or easy circumstances? any bad fits of sickness? taken much medicine?

DISEASES TREATED.
I treat the following diseases, and generally give prompt relief, and effect a permanent cure:
Consumption, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.
Palpitation, and all other forms of Heart Disease.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c.
Prostration, and all forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.
Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF A VALUABLE BOOK.
Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on Diseases of the Lungs, &c." a book of 265 pages, handsomely bound in muslin, with twenty-seven illustrations in which the whole subject of Lung Disease is treated at length, and the consumptive pointed out the road to health, will be sent to or for invalids on application to me for it either personally or by letter. It can be sent through the mail, postage 13 cents. To insure the good faith of the applicants, I require the payment of the nominal charge of 25 cents. On the receipt of this it will be forwarded.
S. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D., No. 714 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR RECORDS!—AT THE RECENT FIRE in Vesey-st., two firms lost their books and papers, for want of RICE & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES. WILDER'S PATENT. For evidence see the following certificate of Geo. W. Wright, Esq., who had wisely provided himself with one:
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1856.
MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN—Gents: This morning my factory, located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No. 60 Vesey-st., was entirely destroyed by fire.
On the second floor stood one of RICE & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, containing my books, papers, and a package of bank bills, which were preserved in good condition.
The Safe was severely tested before and after its fall to the cellar.
With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes, I am, truly yours, GEO. W. WRIGHT.
These Safes are secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 246 and 248 Water-st.
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Rice's and Wilder's Patents.

RANKIN'S OLD STAND.
No. 104 Bowery.
HOSIERY, of every description.
Extra Merino Undervests
for the warm weather. Very light and elastic, and universally approved. Call and examine.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.
Established in 1833.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
Gorgeous Medallion Carpets, with borders.
English Velvet Carpets, 6s., 11s., 12s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 5s., 6s., 8s. per yard.
English Three-Ply Carpets, 4s., 5s., 6s. per yard.
Ingrains, 3s., 4s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

REEVE & CO.'S ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen is now complete, comprising a variety of the most desirable styles and fabrics. Their Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver Hat this season is extremely light and elegant. They have also just received from Paris a large assortment of fine and light French Beaver Felt Hats of the choicest styles and colors. No. 126 Broadway.

PLEASE TO REMEMBER THAT THOSE BEAUTIful Gaiters and Slippers for which our New-York Ladies are celebrated are the production of CANTRELL, No. 386 Bowery. CANTRELL'S Twelve Shilling Gaiters are so much in demand that the Ladies of all the adjoining cities are on the qui vive to obtain them. Don't forget the number.

HENRY CLAY'S FUNERAL PALL HAS NOT BEEN made up by TAILOR McKIMM for any public officer to occupy on his bier without subscription. Metcalf or Mor Keller can have his garments cut out of cloth on which duty has been paid. Beg-second money will not be received in exchange for clothing, cor. of Bleecker and Carmine sts.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the celebrated Salamander Safes, and P. C. GOFFING'S improved treble defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 183 Fourth-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

DISEASES OF THE FEVERS AND AGUE CURED AND HOW contracted, the treatment known, and no portable chair ever before made every part of the country for each of these and other diseases, in fact no risk of breaking by transportation, and may be taken by any conveyance, or sent by express or mail to any home. Sold by all dealers, and by C. F. DEVELIN, Agent, at the wholesale depot, No. 307 Broadway, N. Y.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE—NO. 288 BROADWAY, New-York, is full of goods from China, Japan and India, which embrace Novelties and Dress Goods, which can only be had at the store of the above name. Also, Fountain's Persian, Pongees, Satins; also, Scarfs and Shawls from $2 to $200. Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Dresses, &c., manufactured from the fibres of the Pineapple, Sandenwar and more durable than silk. Fashionable Bonnets made of the same can be washed and ironed like linen, and will wear for years. Also, thousands of Baskets (Asiatic) unrivaled, and worthy of the attention of all. Milliners will be supplied per mail with samples of the Pineapple, or can have Fashion Bonnets of the latest fashion, black and colored, sent by express to any part of the country.
P. S.—India Chinas in sets and single pieces, Vases, &c., &c.

IF YOU ARE SICK, THE PROBABILITY IS THAT the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, constipation in the alimentary canal, sick headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dizziness on rising, heartburn, costiveness, diarrhœa, and a host of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces bad blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and eliminate forever all these tormenting and destructive complaints, take a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their curative effects. For sale by dealers in medicines everywhere.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1 50, worth $3 50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $3.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Muslin Curtains for $5, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Lace Curtains for $6, worth $9.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $20.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $30.
Lace Curtains for $30, worth $45.
A complete assortment of Curtains and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE AT PETERSBURG, VA.—EXTRACT of a letter from Messrs. Fairbanks, May 3, 1856—Messrs. E. G. Herring & Co.: Petersburg, Va.—Gentlemen: Our store in whose store the fire originated, together with our books, papers, &c., containing their books, papers and safe in basement which was in the hottest of the fire about 12 hours, and the contents were perfectly preserved, to their entire satisfaction, as well as of the community at large, and not a doubt now rests on the minds of any who saw the contents after the fire of the capability of your survivals safes to resist the most intense heat for almost an indefinite period of time.
Yours truly, FAIRBANKS, SON & CO.
N. B.—The Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof, secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, are for sale at the Store Block, Nos. 128, 127, 129, Water-st., N. Y.
E. G. HERRING & CO.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!
NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 9 Cortlandt-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
This may certify that I have tried PARSONS & CO.'S "Rat Exterminator," and find it the best article I have ever used for destroying rats and roaches. I have used all of the rat exterminators.
GEORGE S. BRIGHAM.
CLINTON HOUSE, New-York, July 19, 1855.
MESSRS. PARSONS & CO.: We have used your Exterminator in our premises with entire success, annihilating both cockroaches and rats, to our surprise and delight. Please send us one application.
C. F. HILLER & CO.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., agents.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE—NO. 288 BROADWAY, New-York, is full of goods from China, Japan and India, which embrace Novelties and Dress Goods, which can only be had at the store of the above name. Also, Fountain's Persian, Pongees, Satins; also, Scarfs and Shawls from $2 to $200. Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Dresses, &c., manufactured from the fibres of the Pineapple, Sandenwar and more durable than silk. Fashionable Bon

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN HYDE, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MESSRS. GODDE & CO., BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.—ALLEN HYDE & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 26 and 28, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., in rear of the store, the above entire stock of fancy goods, removed for convenience of sale. Rich China painted and gilt vases, cream and tete-a-tete sets, cups and saucers, French China figures and figures, glazed paper mache goods; inlaid work in dressing cases and writing cases, ornamental work boxes, filled; gentlemen's and ladies' pocket-books, morocco and dressing cases and writing desks, reticules, cologne flasks, pearl and ivory port monnaies, scent cases, card cases, perfumery cases, pen holders, &c.; scent bottles; ivory checkers, backgammon and dice boxes; chess or card boards, bronze clocks, clothes, hair, nail, and tooth brushes, brush cases, combs, work stands, paper dressing cases with silver fittings, cap, shawl and hair pins, together with a large and general assortment of French jewelry, bracelets, brooches, carrying chains, chatelaines, rings, sleeve buttons, studs, &c.; gilt goods, bracelets, brooches, studs, &c.; silver-plated and Britannia ware, ivory cushions, cologne bottles, pocket knives, scissors, silver and gold pencil cases, cigar cases, &c.

Also, all the fixtures, show cases, counters, shelves, gas fixtures, stoves, &c. Every article will positively be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction SATURDAY, May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 11 Nassau-st., a fine collection of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., consisting in part of champagne of various brands; Otard and London Dock brandies; 300 cases "St. Julien" claret, Jamaica rum, gin, Monongahela (very old); Scotch and American pure juice sherry. Also, various brands of fine Hock, Sauterne and other wines; 2,000 Havana cigars, of various brands, &c., being a portion of an importer's stock, selling his business in consequence of the Prohibitory Liquor law. Every article warranted as represented. Terms, cash. Bankable money.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS—Very rich embroideries, just imported; ladies' and gent's kid gloves, Hosiery, shawls, vest patterns, &c., at auction, by WALDRON & CO., on MONDAY, May 28, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, No. 349 Pearl-st., corner of Chatham-st., comprising 1,000 pieces of Swiss jaconet, 100 pieces of dotted muslins, 100 pieces of white lighting, 120 pieces of bird's-eye diaper, 120 richly embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, and veilings, beads and nightdress embroideries, 12 dozen linen pambric handkerchiefs, 1,000 dozen damask towels, 1,000 dozen kid gloves, 11 dozen ladies' hose, and a large variety of other articles. Terms cash.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John-sts., a great variety of household furniture, plate, fine cutlery, mirrors, mattrass, oil cloths, &c., comprising rosewood and other parlor furniture, sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases, wardrobes, and every article in the housekeeping line; also, a large invoice of fancy goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 16th day of May, 1855, at 12 M., the Secretary of the Company, in the City of New-York, four Hundred and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction.

The above Sale is postponed until the 30th day of May, instant, at the same hour and place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CELESTIAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now the favorite with the purchaser wherever introduced. The great Piano in a square case. Our Piano made for schools, being designed for hard usage, arein great demand, being pure, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. H. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with the exception of the Boston, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for GARTNER, NEEDHAM & CO.'S WORLD-RENOWNED MELODIONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactures.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodions to let.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel).

AEOLIANS, HARMONIUMS, PIANOS, MUSIC AND MELODIONS.—J. F. GORDON, having purchased Mr. BERD'S interest in the late firm of BERD & GORDON, will continue the Music and Piano business at the old stand, No. 297 Broadway. Mr. G. is sole agent for the sale of BERD'S PIANOS, and is also sole agent for the square PIANOS and MASON & HAMLIN'S model MELODIONS, and will have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of the above, with New York Pianos, new and second hand; also, DR HAIN'S and ALEXANDER'S French HARMONIUM and ORGAN MELODIONS, which will be sold at wholesale and retail at the lowest rates. PIANOS TO LET. Single and double-reed MELODIONS TO LET or sold on monthly payments.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 265, 265, 267 and 269 West 28th-st., n(r 8th-av. Pianos with Aeolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their own personal supervision, with various guarantees with every piano. J. & C. F. are confident that they can produce an instrument with the best pianos lower than any where else, decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS.—A look at our reduced prices for cash:

7-octave, plain, at	$145	6½-octave, extra finish.. $165
7-octave, fine, at	160	6½-octave, plain, at..... 150
7-octave, plain, at	175	6½-octave, extra finish.. 190
7-octave, plain, at	200	7-oct. extra finish.. 250 to 500

McDONALD & BROTHER, Manufacturers, No. 362 Bowery.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warerooms of N. P. S. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 443 Broadway, where he has reopened with a fine assortment of new and second-hand Pianos, from the celebrated manufactories of Chickering, Boston, also, the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hewitt, Boston, also, the assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

PIANOS AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED.—Superb and elegant 7-octave Pianos, with every valuable improvement; not surpassed by any—$190 to $300. Purchasers who would not waste money will avail themselves of this. Warerooms No. 16 Grand Jones-st., near Bowery. C. F. HILL.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal and Franklin-sts. Having an experience of 15 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED from No. 246 to No. 652 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices.

WAREN, Sole Agent
For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

PIANO-FORTES.—JOHN P. WAKE & CO., manufacturers, have removed their Piano-forte Warerooms from No. 82 Barclay-st. to the new and spacious building, No. 107 Canal-st., between Hudson and Varick.

Piano-fortes at wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper. Great inducement to purchasers now offered.

PIANOS AT A BARGAIN.—One 7-octave, and one 6½-octave, front round corners, J. Gilbert & Co.'s pianos, have been at a great loss, will be sold very low for cash. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Music at reduced prices. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO., No. 305 Broadway, six now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever inducement parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these Improved Pianos.

$25 FINE NEW PIANOS TO LET.—Very low, with privilege of sale and rent deducted. Also a large room for rent, and Boston Pianos for sale at greatly reduced prices. Rare chance to secure bargains. Call and see.

DOOR & BROTHER, No. 363 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7 octave piano-forte, made by best maker, and warranted; cost $600; will be sold for $200; been used a few months. The owner leaves for Europe. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

J. FIRSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANO TO RENT.—A very elegant upright grand piano worth $1,000, will be rented very low to some family where there are no small children.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and to let, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 9th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 69 Bromme-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

FURNITURE.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. W. CARPENTER—Has opened a new store, No. 60 Chatham-st., where he invites the public to call and see his stock of gold and other shades of all sizes, cornices, bands, loops, pins, &c., constantly on hand.

AUCTION SALES.—Those who are accustomed to purchase Furniture at auction, under the impression that they are saving money thereby, if they will examine my stock and prices, will discover that they have been laboring under a delusion.

H. C. ROBINSON,
Furniture Dealer, No. 69 Bowery.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, blackboards, globes, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 34 Gouverneur-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. E. FATON & H. J. HARRINGTON.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 41 and 43 Wooster-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—One light three seat Rockaway, varnished front, lined with enamelled leather, finished in good style. Also, one two-seat phaeton, one two-seat square wagon; one do. second hand, one do. with two can do. top buggy. 34-av. and 126th-st. Harlem.

L. ADAMS.

SORREL HORSE FOR SALE.—About 15 hands high, white mane and tail, perfectly sercene to ride or harness, very easy traveler, and admirably adapted to ladies' use. Sound and kind, and will be sold low. Inquire of M. TERMEULE, Plainfield, N. J.

PAPER HANGINGS, SPRING TRADE.—W. & P. C. BUMFORD, No. 28 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, have now in store, and are daily receiving, the most fashionable paper hangings, suitable for parlor, dining-rooms, halls, chambers, &c., which they offer, with a complete assortment of upholstery goods, gilt cornices, ornaments, &c., at prices to suit the times. All work executed in the best manner.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE SEATS.—Cane-seating for chairs, settees, Lamb and Veal, in sets to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Mon. 7 and 9 Jefferson-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By A. M. MAUBREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, just issued. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 250. Price $1. Sent by mail to every country in the world. Address, post paid, to Professor MAUBREAU, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. Every married woman, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood; and thus every woman can discover, by comparing herself with symptoms given, the nature, character, and progress of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The gift about to be given a mother has often need of instruction and advice which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms will in otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are recalled during such times will seek for the cause of their misery, to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely perusal of this little volume. It is impracticable to contain fully in a small compass, such matters as are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, PLEET & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway; and at the Publication Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, by F. PETERSON, No. 56 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAUBREAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,324 New-York Post Office.

DOCTOR CHEETH'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR SPERMATORRHŒA AND IMPOTENCY.—Having before the public as an infallible remedy, the invaluable cure it is with the most implicit confidence as to its results, having used it in his private practice for the last ten years with unfailing success in curing the worst cases. The want of a remedy of the above nature for this class of disease so for which it is advertised are becoming more prevalent each succeeding year, and also more difficult to master, to cause 83% of daily occurrence where is the known remedy in the small quantity required, and its freedom from unpleasant effects, which those only can appreciate who have been drugged to repletion with most pernicious substances, accompanied by nauseous and other disagreeable feelings, and after vomiting, purging, &c., to be left in a state worse than before. Being a Homœopathic remedy, it may be looked upon by many who do not believe in that theory, as visionary. Of such, we would invite a single trial, and by them that they will be surprised with its simplicity, and to his Homœopathic friends the inventor recommends it as one of the greatest triumphs of the science.

Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J., Agents, and by Druggists in all the principal cities & towns throughout the United States.

REFERENCES—HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Nos. 156, 275, 511 and 755 Broadway; FREDERICK V. HUNTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 240 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs, in a healthy and diseased state, from life. Price $1. Sent to any address, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. To consult with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the attention of—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Despatch, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor. Sold by agents, or sent to any address on receipt of $5. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare $1 75.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No 9 Division-st., the only place now so well known as to the very many and successful cures it has performed, without doubt, the most extraordinary ever in the history of medicine. Not only drives the disease in the blood, but purifies and thoroughly cleanses the whole system. Only one bottle is required for the cure of all complaints. Right cures in a few hours; nothing else does it. No 9 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, is the place to get this rapid and thorough remedy—nowhere else in New-York. A cure warranted by Dr. HUNTER, or patients attended for until a cure by his treatment, without the use of mercury, alteration of diet or cessation from business not required.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted especially in the profession enabling him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Hecord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS.—A drug house in this City, now doing a fine business, being about to retire from the trade, would dispose of their stock, fixtures and custom on advantageous terms. More or less of stock on hand may be taken as desired, and every facility in power of present concern would be afforded for the prosperous conduct of the business. The whole of trade is to be secured, and the services of valuable employees may be retained. The location on the North River side, in the centre of improvements, will warrant the investment of considerable capital and energies invested. For further particulars address KINGLEY & DARLING, No. 62 Vesey-st., New-York.

FINE BAKERY FOR SALE.—With lease, tools, horse and wagon. Rudens, N. J. Price $1,200; splendid chance. Also, superior stove stove, old stand, 6th-av., will be sold cheap. Fine boarding house. Abingd-n square, $1,400. Also, fine brown stone house, 53d-st., $6,000. Any, five years' lease of two 2-story lots-st., now leased, netting $3,300 yearly. Also, surgical and dental instrument manufactory, with store, $6,000. Apply at No 213 Broad way, room No. 13

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A large foundry and machine shop, 100x70 feet, with all the necessary fixtures to carry on an extensive business, with a steam engine of 8 horse power, situated on the corner of Hicks and 5th sts., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg, L. I.) Fitted up at great expense and is now working. Terms very low, if bought at once. Apply to J. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

$8,000—A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—The stock, tools and fixtures of a highly profitable, genteel and exclusive manufacturing business, (comprising a great variety of articles,) can be bought with cash or note-shandies for $8,000 by applying to

THOMAS & STREET, No. 344 Pine-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Those having money to invest will hear of an opportunity to realize from 12 to 15 per cent. in a respectable and legitimate business, by addressing H. P., Box No. 200 Times office. The best of references given as to property and standing.

GAS GENERATING APPARATUS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, with Gasometer.—Will hold about 600 feet of gas; all complete. Apply to JOSEPH HARPER, No. 214 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE.—On easy terms—the stock and fixtures of a boot and shoe store. Apply to BENEDICK & COIT, corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., over the Bank of Commonwealth, or at No. 60 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.), at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 26th-st. The English studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. No efforts will be spared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HARTFORD, Conn.—Number limited to 12. Circulars may be obtained of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 175 Broadway, and Alderman N. C. ELY, corner Broadway and Murray, and Alderman N. C. ELY, corner Broadway and Murray-sts. N. L. GALLUP, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 49 Bleecker-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 126 MacDougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys. (Irving Grammar School.) No. 237 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. M. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS J. F. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No 4, West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FLOWERS, BULBS AND PLANTS—Of all kinds, finely grown, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, forest trees, fruits, &c. For sale at low prices, by BRAHME & CO., corner of Washington and Barclay-sts.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the Zinc Paint manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of this article, both in body and durability. Those who are dissatisfied with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms affixed on the principal Settling Agents.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 69 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS. Connecting with their several connections and Northern Indiana Railroad, the shortest and most direct route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Rolleftaine, Niles, Peoria, Galena, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—To take effect MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

FIRST EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 1 A. M., Cleveland 5:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo, with 6:40 P. M. train of T. & W. R. R. Reach Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with 1 o'clock train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

SECOND LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Buffalo at 12:20 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

THIRD NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 3:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Chicago at 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 8:30 P. M. In season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which Steamers leave daily for St. Louis, reaching St. Louis at 5:45 P. M. on following day. Also, connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND—

FIRST STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving 4 on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:05 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 11:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

THIRD NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 3:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Offices in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the new and direct connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats from the foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York, for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Will leave Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—Leaves New-York with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:30 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:45 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to Mason North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road, Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad, Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Great Western Railway to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Depot of Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, as follows:—

FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 6:10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1:45 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3:30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS—Leave Cleveland 9 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 4 P. M.; and Cincinnati 6:30 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.

THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN—Leaves Cleveland 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 3 A. M. and Cincinnati 7 A. M.

This Route passes through Grafton, Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Ballestontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton, and connects at Cincinnati with Trains Route to Cincinnati. For through tickets, apply on board Peoples' Line Steamers or at the Ticket Offices of New York and Erie Railroad, New York Central Railroad and Hudson River Railroad.

H. O. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Goshen, Newburgh, and Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Oswego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Pier-mont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Goshen and Middletown. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sundays, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. Two Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Suffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 3 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Main Train 6 A. M. Through Way Train, 10 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 1 A. M. Passenger, 4:40 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15, A. M., and 5:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN, at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany. Passengers at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO ROTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL, AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via Lake Champlain. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 6 A. M. at 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:40 P. M.; arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Supt. T. & R. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No 2 North River, at 9 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 6:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown, with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer DELL, at Hunter's Point, for the pleasure ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market-slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No 1, North River, two lines daily, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 8 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to Bordentown; thence by cars to the above place and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, old Jersey City—Mail at 6 A. M., Express Lines at 8 and 9 A. M., Accommodation at 4 and 6 P. M.; fares, $2 75 in A and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $3 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANKAKEE, and all points North, West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 169 Broadway, corner Dey-street.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 251 THIRD-AVENUE.—One door above 32d-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. WM. H. PLATT, President.

B. LOCKWOOD, Sec. JAS. E. KEELER, Vice Pres.

N. B. On and after Monday, 28th May, instant, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the Western Bank, (Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to him. D. R. ST. JOHN,
Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (Sag Harbor,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to him. D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank, or will be given up. D. R. ST. JOHN,
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 1st day of June next, for the Furniture and fitting up required in the New School House, to 20th st., near 3d-av., to the XVIIIth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 128 Broadway, corner of Read-st., New-York.

A. A. BERMMEL, Chairman Board Commissioners.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The new composite Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. | PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. | BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The Steamers have been built to combine, as far as construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unrivalled for elegance and comfort. Every Saturday from New-York to Liverpool, in Steamers as under, calling at Cork Harbor for Queenstown to land Mails, &c.:

ARCTIC, Saturday, May 5, 10 A. M.
PACIFIC, Saturday, May 12, 10 A. M.
BALTIC, Saturday, May 19, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC, Saturday, May 26, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, $100 in the first cabin, $75 in the second cabin, according to accommodation. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Servants, $40. Steerage passage from Liverpool to New York, $30 and $35 each. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Retaking the Joseph Walker.

This vessel, we notice, still occupies her muddy bed at the foot of Pier No. 50 East River, where she was sunk, to will be remembered, at the time the Great Republic was burned, nearly eighteen months since. Much money and effort have been expended to raise her. It was decided not only to save the valuable cargo she had on board, comprising mainly bales of cotton with a large number of barrels of resin; but she was an incumbrance to the pier where she lay. Under large inducements, therefore, by way of salvage, Messrs. Thos. Hall & Co., well-known ship wreckers, attempted her removal. They expended over $12,000. When they abandoned the undertaking, Captain Lewis, of raising the Sunfish memory, however, conveyed the task, and as is well known, spent a large amount in his fruitless efforts to raise the vessel.

Full descriptions of the different plans adopted by those parties with the difficulties encountered, and the partial successes attained, were given in the DAILY TIMES as each plan was in progress of trial.

The Board of Underwriters are now vigorously prosecuting the work with sanguine hope of better ultimate success. On each side of the vessel they have driven immense piles forty feet long, in blocks of four each. These piles they intend to cap as they stand singly in blocks, and also over the whole length. Large timber stringers will then be placed on top of the piles extending across from one side to the other. Chains will be fastened from these transoms to the vessel. The proposition then is to raise her at once from her position by hydraulic power, which effected, she will be pumped out, and after removal of the cargo subsequent disposition will be made of the hull. Fifteen men are employed at the work, and within thirty days completion of the task is promised.

Meanwhile, the Common Council have had their attention called to the fact of the Joseph Walker having failed to bring where she is, and the obstruction thereby to shipping interests. Should, therefore, the present undertaking prove as futile as the previous open, it is probable the Common Council will order to have her blown up, and the pier rendered free to commerce. It were better such action had been taken long ago.

Wouldn't Let the Chief have a Ride.

THOMAS SANFORD, of the Police, made affidavit before Mayor Stevens, at the Mayor's Office yesterday, that on Thursday, the 24th inst., he was ordered to procure a coach for the Chief of Police, and on depositing going to the stand in Chambers-street, he desired GEORGE ALLEN, the driver of public hack No. 146, to drive around to the Chief's office as the Chief wanted a carriage to convey him up-town, but ALLEN refused to attend to the call. Deponent then asked JOHN DEVILBISS, the driver of public hack No. 139, and he also refused to go. ALLEN gave as a reason for his refusing to attend to the call, that he would be put to too much trouble to get the money. Mr. STEVENS did not consider the excuse a satisfactory one; the parties were fined $3 each.

Worth Looking After.

That portion of the seventh Ward in the vicinity of Madison-street lying between Pike and Rutgers streets is made the worse for the large number of carts and vehicles of every description which are allowed to obstruct the street. They remain out all night and all day Sunday. They are objects of general complaint by residents in the locality. The same may be said of the piles of brick, dirt, and lumber allowed to remain and to cumber the way. There is one brick dwelling here with a tremendous crack in the front wall, running from the first story to the door, which house, we may say, is "tottering to the fall," and which induces the passer-by, as he looks at it, to quicken his pace, to avoid the "wreck of matter."

Police Physicians.

An ordinance has been submitted to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, which has for its object the appointment of seven "police physicians," one for each Police District, whose duties shall be to render professional services in any case when called upon by the Police; to vaccinate gratuitously any inhabitant who may apply for that purpose; to keep on hand and supply to physicians of the public institutions and of the Dispensary, pure vaccine virus; and to report to the Board of Aldermen all cases of small-pox or any other malignant disease attended by them. The same ordinance also establishes a harbor-physician, who shall attend upon all cases of disease in the Suffolk Jail, inquire into all sources of danger to the public health, and examine vessels arriving with hides, rags, fruit &c., within certain months. The office of City Physician will also be abolished. The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* is unable to find any benefit in it.

Justices at the Tombs.

An article appeared in yesterday's paper, headed "Justice at the Tombs," containing some remarks relative to Hy. Justice CONNOLLY and one or two others, which the Justice desires to present in a little different light. The facts are said to be these. A carriage belonging to Mr. HOWES, a highly respectable citizen, unfortunately drove over the old gentleman while crossing Broadway. At the time the driver could not manage the horses, as a part of the harness had given way. The person injured, as well as several others who saw the accident, absolved the driver from all malicious or culpable negligence. The person whom we described as one "having the appearance of a sporting character," was Councilman BARNEY, of the Ninth District. We touch our hat to his Honor for our inexplicable error! The occurrence seems to have been such an accident as belonged rather to a civil than a criminal Court, and hence probably the prompt dismissal of the complaint by the Justice.

Installation.

Rev. SAMUEL H. HALL was installed pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, in the city of Syracuse, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. The sermon on the occasion was by Prof. WM. S. CURTISS, of Hamilton College; Installing Prayer by Rev. G. S. BOARDMAN, of Canandaigua; Charge to the pastor by Rev. E. E. RANKIN, of New-York; Charge to the people by Rev. T. B. CAMPBELL.

The Police Review.

The parade, inspection and review of the police force in the Park to-day will be, no doubt, a very interesting exhibition. The arrangements for the affair have been completed on a very extensive scale. This is the first time the whole force has been brought together since the organization of the Department.

Run Over and Killed.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest at No. 50 Vesey-street on the body of JOHN MILE, a child aged four years and six months, who was run over by a horse and cart in Vesey-street, between Church and Greenwich streets. The testimony went to show that the occurrence was purely accidental, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Killed on a Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon an Irishman, whose name we did not learn, was instantly killed by the 5 o'clock Albany Express Train on the Hudson River Railroad, near Peekskill. He was walking on the track, and the engineer was unable to stop in time to save his life.

Teachers' Association.

This body of City Teachers holds its regular monthly meeting for May this evening in the Hall of the Board of Education.

Fire on Fifteenth-street.

A stable in Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was somewhat damaged by fire about 9 o'clock last night.

The Fourth-avenue Railroad Accident.

Yesterday morning Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of the boy, THOMAS RUSSIN, who was killed by the freight cars of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury, find that THOMAS RUSSIN came to his death by injuries received by being run over by one of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad freight cars, said car being driven by FREDERICK FOX. The Jury exonerate the driver from all blame, but censure the Company for not having a brakesman but upon the two cars, which were connected, and by which means this accident might have been prevented.

Art Gossip.

The New-York Correspondence of the Boston *Transcript* says: PALMER, one of our best artists, is engaged in illustrating a history of the United States, to be issued under the editorship of C. EDWARDS LESTER. Mr. RYDER has several excellent heads on his easel, and MCLELLAN is engraving some sketches of the Mississippi, by Mr. S. S. THORPE, while Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will probably say—was in the July number of Harper's Magazine. He is also illustrating, in connection with D. C. BECKWITH, an article on Nicaragua, which will appear in the same magazine, probably, he never, not before the August or September number. BLODGETT, the portrait painter, is engaged in painting a full-length portrait of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER for some Irish society. BEAUVELT is finishing a picture of Winter, a capital representation of a man covered with snow, drinking at a bar, before Maine Liquor Law days, when they did things comely.

PAINE, the genre painter, has gone to the Chautauqua region, in the northern part of our State, to study to finish a picture for a Fall exhibition, of which there is now some talk among the artists. BOYLE is engaged on a portrait of FORREST, the actor, a very striking likeness, and confidently predicted as the best one of him ever painted. The same artist is also at work on one of POSNICK, the poet. T. D. JONES, the sculptor, is engaged on a bust of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, which I have heard highly spoken of.

The authoress of *Sell Smith Abroad*, the wife of DOUG PRATT, Esq., Secretary of Legation at Paris, and acting minister during Mr. MASON's illness, has another book in preparation, called *The Men of the Barricades*. It will be a more substantial work than her gossippy travels, and one upon which she will be willing to somewhat risk her reputation as a writer.

The Captain of the Grapeshot and the Police Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I find in an article taken from the *Police Gazette*, and published yesterday in the DAILY TIMES, some few inaccuracies. The word "*somnolity*," as applied to the Captain, is wholly out of place. I hold Captain RICHARD HEPBURN to be a first-rate seaman, and am satisfied that BAKER never would have been taken had it not been for his admirable management. I should be sorry, even by implication, to cast the least reflection on a good seaman and correct man.

As to the word "loafers" in the article referred to, it should have been "idlers,"—a term which every seaman understands. I think the Police Officers went beyond their duty when they interfered with the officers of the *Grapeshot* in the management of the vessel.

Your obedient servant, W. W. DYER,
Carpenter of the *Grapeshot*.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1855.

Board of Councilmen....FRIDAY, May 25.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, D. D. CONOVER, President, in the Chair, and a quorum of members present. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the Board took up the THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $5,000 to the Demilt Dispensary. Report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets, in favor of the adoption of an ordinance for the employment of water-tight box carts, for the removal of refuse matter from sewers and basins, and appropriating $4,000 for the purchase of these carts.

This last report involved considerable debate, but it was finally adopted—all except one voting in the affirmative.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating and grading Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Eighth avenues. Report of Committee on Streets in favor of flagging Twelfth-street, between Avenues A and B. Also, in favor of flagging Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of building receiving basins and culverts, corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-place. From the same Committee, in favor of building a sewer in Forty-fourth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues. Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing vacant lots up town. And from the Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment, for sewer in the Sixth-avenue, from Barrow to Thirteenth-street. Also, from the same Committee, in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment in the matter of opening One Hundred and Twenty third-street. Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging Twelfth-street, Thirty-first street, Fortieth-street and the Third-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

After some other business not of general interest, adjourned to the 1st Monday of June.

Fire Marshal's Office.

FIRE AT NO. 68 BROADWAY.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of May, 1855, fire was discovered on the second floor of No. 68 Broadway, occupied by HERSELY & CROFFIN, Importers of Laces. From examination and the evidence on the investigation the fire is supposed to have been caused by a piece of cigar being thrown carelessly into a basket filled with waste paper. The practice of smoking cigars or permitting customers to smoke on the premises where material of an inflammable nature exists, should be prohibited by the proprietors, although the occupants of the store may on all occasions be very careful, yet a customer inadvertently by throwing the lighted end of a cigar into a basket of paper may cause the loss of a vast amount of property.

The Uses of Adversity.

A physician in town was asked by a stranger, if New-York was healthy. He replied—"Unusually so; the extravagant cost of providence has shocked the disposition for overfeeding, from which, ordinarily, we derive most of our practice!"

☞ Mrs. ANDREWS, of No. 9 Minetta-lane, while laboring under derangement about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, set fire to her clothes, and was severely burned. She was conveyed to the Hospital, where the physician thought there were small hopes of her recovery. The accident also caused the house to take fire, but no damage of importance was sustained.

☞ The first freight from New-York to the Upper Lakes by steam, left on Wednesday afternoon, in the propeller *L. L. Bridges*, of the New-York and Milwaukee Line, principally for Chicago and Milwaukee. She is to go the entire distance, without any transhipment being made. This will be the first freight by steam in the Upper Lakes. The propeller is nearly new.

☞ Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday morning, at a tenement house in Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, upon the body of CATHARINE HOGAN, who committed suicide by taking arsenic. Dissipation was supposed to be the cause of the fatal act. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age.

☞ Bermuda potatoes are now in the market, offered at from $3 75 to $5 50 per barrel. This is a lower price than they have usually been sold at, owing to the large influx of Nova Scotia potatoes, which are this Spring of a better quality than usual.

☞ Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, delivered a lecture last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the "True Administration of the Law in the Naturalization of Foreigners."

More Arrests for Slave Trading.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Yesterday, Rudolf C. Lucella, William F. Martin and Theodore A. Meyers, were taken into custody by the United States Marshal for fitting out the brig *Horatio* for the Slave Trade. The offence is supposed to have been committed in November last, as the *Horatio* was found at sea by the wreckers and carried into Key West. Lucella gave bail in $20,000, but the others remain custody. The examination is appointed for this morning.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing RAY's Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments, you

Know Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of midday heats,
Nothing of evening dews,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarment ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at JAMES E. RAY'S
Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

READ AND DIGEST.
Will Lyon's Pill and Powder
Infallibly destroy
The vermin which disgust us,
The insects which annoy!

—JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, certifies in affirmation; so does Prof. TERRY; so does Prof. LAWRENCE REID; while four National Medals, the evidence of a world-wide practice, seal the affirmation's truth. LYON's Pills and Magnetic Powder, for the destruction of all insects and vermin, 494 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is bad enough to have to pay eighteen pence a pound for a roast of beef, but it is still worse to have it shrink a quarter! We advise every one to keep a scale, weigh every article, and apply the proper remedy whenever they find short weight. Try the experiment. No honest man will object to have his goods re-weighed.

From the New-York Tribune of 24th May.

Scales particularly adapted to family use, weighing from one-half ounce to two hundred forty pounds and warranted accurate, may be found at the Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway, between Day and Cortlandt-streets. FAIRBANKS & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO ALL WHO HAVE BOYS.—The ready-made assortment of Boy's Summer Clothing just opened at the great warehouse of ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, contains all the styles announced by the Leaders of Fashion in Paris, and is the largest in New-York. In cheapness, as in style, the stock is unrivalled. No second price is taken, every article being ticketed at the lowest figure, and that figure being under the average of other establishments. Parents who desire their son's clothing made to measure, will here obtain the most elegant fits, at prices much below the usual standard. P. L. ROGERS & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.—DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the most effectual purifyer of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians pronounce it to be an unequalled Tonic Medicine for derangement of the Bile by change of seasons, sickness at the Stomach, want of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold at Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the

BEPWER HERING UNDER-VESTS,

originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Although the Bills of Mortality are not the heaviest at this season of the year, it should nevertheless "be in the memory locked" that the seeds of disease are now sown in the human system, from which the harvest of death is to be reaped in the ensuing Summer and Fall. Purification of the blood should be resorted to, as a preventive, and for that purpose the safest and surest family medicines are MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Office, No. 386 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The *True Flag* newspaper, just issued, contains a thrilling tale of the Coast, by an Officer in the United States Revenue Service, entitled "Ben Wagley, the Smuggler of the Isle;" a charming story for the ladies, by Miss VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, and several excellent humorous sketches. The *True Flag* is of Mammoth Dimensions, and contains no continued stories and no advertisements. Single copies sold by all the newsmen for four cents. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have set with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—Stores, dwellings, factories and public buildings promptly fitted with gas-pipes and fixtures, cheaper than any other house. A splendid assortment of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c., of the latest designs, at the wholesale and retail Gas Fixture Manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFAT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 260 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

VERDICT OF THE ARTISTS.—A celebrated portrait and miniature painter, while at ROOT's Photographic Gallery, remarked that it was the unanimous opinion of the Artists of this City that ROOT's Photographs were the finest specimens of the Art ever produced. Call at No. 363 Broadway, and judge for yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBOIS's CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBOIS, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Everyone agrees, that the easiest, quickest and most beautiful system of drawing and painting from natural scenery, is that taught by Mr. WOOD, at No. 221 Sixth-avenue. It may be thoroughly mastered in a few days. Lessons private when desired. A fine collection of his own and pupils' specimens may be seen, free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

QUITE A CHANGE.—The time has been when only the wealthy were richly dressed, but that time has forever departed. If you doubt it, go to Oak Hall, Oak Hall is Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-street, and the immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods here cannot be excelled in quality or price.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE.—This disease which has become so prevalent within a few years, is entirely controlled by RUSHTON's new remedy. It acts upon the cause of the disease precisely as the antidote to a poison renders its effects innocuous, and produces no other effect in the system.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Complete Zephyr Cassimere Suits, of rich delicate shade, for $10. About 100 of them are sold daily at E. EVAN's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LEARY & Co. are hatters and venders to gentlemen. Stores, Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, continues to sell Music, Pianos, and Melodeons, at the reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To see the Police Parade to-day go to Barnum's Museum. The iron balconies, many windows, &c., afford a capital chance. At the same time you can look at the wonderful Swiss Bearded Lady, her still more wonderful Bearded Infant, the Maine Giantess, and all the other curiosities, as well as the very diverting and superior performances (without charge) this afternoon or this evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters of American Coin in Brooklyn.

During the past three months large quantities of counterfeit American coin have been put into circulation in Brooklyn, more especially in the Eastern District. The police have made every effort to ascertain from what source so much of this spurious coin came, but were unsuccessful until yesterday, when officer MATHEWS, of the Mayor's Office, and officers HUBBS and VAN WAGNER, of the Chief's Office, succeeded in ferreting out the counterfeiters themselves, securing them with their implements.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a boy found in a barrel on Concord-street, near Pearl, several blocks of Plaster of Paris, and upon examining them discovered the impression of a piece of money. He at once informed the Police of what he had discovered, and the officers named above came commenced the search. They finally entered a barber's shop, near the place where the boy found the impressions, and there arrested an Irishman named JAMES QUIN, a person whom the officers had had their eye upon for several days, on suspicion of being concerned in the passing of this spurious money. Counterfeit money was found upon his person, and from what was found upon him they were induced to arrest a journeyman barber, there employed, a Spaniard, named JOHN LOZANO, and proceeded to search his person and place of residence, when they discovered dies for making counterfeit American half dollars, American quarters, and Spanish shillings, together with all the necessary implements for the manufacture. Several pieces of money thus made were also found, some finished and others just cast. These finished are exceedingly well executed but very light—a peculiarity quite noticeable in the counterfeit coin that has been in circulation. There is no doubt but what large quantities of this spurious coin has been disposed of in other places for circulation, and it cannot be readily detected unless attention is paid to the weight.

The parties arrested were evidently not experts at the business, as upon their persons were found written directions for making the coin both in English and Spanish, prepared for them undoubtedly by some person possessed of more scientific skill than they. The wife of LOZANO, who is the sister of QUIN, was also arrested; and the two were yesterday afternoon committed for a hearing, and will probably be handed over to the United States Marshal to-morrow. Persons who have had counterfeit coins passed upon them recently, may further the ends of justice by calling upon JOHN S. FOLK, Esq., Chief of Police, Brooklyn.

Much credit is due to the officers concerned in these arrests for their judicious arrangements. The accused, up to the moment they were arrested, were not aware that they were suspected at all.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK was instituted Rector of this Church last Sunday, May 20. Bishop POTTER, who had expected to be present, was called away on the previous Saturday to the funeral of Hon. J. C. SPENCER, at Albany. In his absence, Rev. Dr. LEWIS officiated as Instructor, assisted by Rev. Dr. SCHROEDER, Rev. Messrs. JONES, BIRCH and WILEY.

NEW-JERSEY.

Taken to the State Prison.

ROSANNA SMITH, convicted of grand larceny in the late term of the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to the State Prison for six months, was taken to the New-Jersey State Prison at Trenton on Thursday, to commence her term of imprisonment.

Bridge Rebuilt.

The Railroad Bridge over the Delaware River at Lackawaxen, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, will probably be rebuilt so that the passenger train will pass over it to-morrow afternoon.

Williams College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Lyceum of Natural History of Williams College, has, within the past week, received the liberal donation of $2,500 from NATHAN JACKSON, Esq., of your city. This sum was given to aid in the erection of a building for the Society's Museum and Library.

The site chosen for their building is the brow of a sloping hill, which commands a fine view of nearly the whole valley, and at whose foot sleeps a fairy lake.

The edifice, it is hoped, will be completed by the next College Commencement in August. The Lyceum was instituted in 1835. As Natural History was then only partially embraced in the College Course, this Society was organized to create and cherish a taste for this department. Like other institutions, it has met with adversity; it was crippled at the burning of East College in 1847, but has since arisen like a Phœnix from its ashes' and enjoys at present an enviable prosperity. Its Museum includes extensive cabinets, illustrative of the various departments of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, together with a large collection of valuable relics and curiosities from different parts of the world, among which are two venerable slabs from Nineveh of basso-relievo sculpture.

It has also the nucleus of a choice library, elucidating the several branches of Natural Science.

JACOBUS.

An Elephant's Fraternal Feeling and Affection.

From the Buffalo Democracy,

While a wagon drawn by several elephants was passing our office yesterday, the following story was told, which we vouch for as true:

Last season a menagerie visited the village of Johnstown, Herkimer County. When the cavalcade left town it passed over a bridge which the road crossed leaving two elephants to bring up the rear. These were driven to the bridge, but with the known sagacity of the race, they refused to cross. The water of the creek, which flows through a gorge in the slate formation, presenting at that point banks of precipitous character and thirty feet in height, was low and by taking a course across a corn field, a ford could be reached. But the proprietor of the corn field refused to allow his property to be so used, except on the payment of an exorbitant sum, and this the agent of the menagerie refused to submit to. Accordingly the elephants were again driven to the bridge, and again they refused to attempt the crossing. They would try the structure with their great feet, feel cautiously along the plank with their proboscal fingers, but each time would recoil from making the dangerous experiment.

At last, however, goaded by the sharp, iron instrument of the keeper, and accustomed to obedience, they rushed on, with a scream, half of agony, half of anger. The result showed the prudent precaution of the poor animals to have been correct; the bridge broke, and went crashing to the bottom of the gorge, carrying with it both the monstrous beasts. One of them struck upon its tusks and shoulder, breaking the former, and very badly injuring the latter; the other was, strangely enough, unhurt. How was shown the most singular and remarkable conduct on the part of the brute which had escaped. Its comrade lay there, an extempore bed being provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no force, no stratagem was sufficient to induce the other to leave, and proceed with the main portion of the caravan, which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of their keeper.

Day after day the suffering creatures lay there, rapidly failing, but unable to move. At the end of three weeks, the water in the creek commenced rising, and there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant. The keeper desired, therefore, to get it up and make it walk as far as a barn near by, where it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded, but all to no purpose. At last, enraged, he seized a pitchfork and was about plunging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion wrenched the fork from his hand, broke it in fragments and flung the pieces from it; then with eyes glaring and every evidence of rage in its manner, it stood over its fallen and wounded friend and during the keeper's approach, which the man was not so green as to do again, with cruel purpose.

Thus the injured animal lay there until it died. When satisfied that it could no longer be of service, the other quietly followed the keeper away from the spot, and showed no desire to return. If this was not reasoning mingled with an affection some men might pattern after, we should like to know what to call it.

Steamboat Robberies—Lynch Law.

From the Louisville Courier of May 19.

Among the many evils and dangers travelers are subjected to one of the greatest is the "steamboat robber." Generally this class have the outward appearance of gentlemen, and travel up and down the river robbing the unwary with impunity, and in nine cases out of ten escaping detection altogether.

According to two or three recent judicial decisions it appears that masters and owners of steamboats are made liable for the losses of passengers who have been robbed on their boats. This is a hard case, and 'tis no wonder that the boatmen occasionally take the matter in hand and deal out summary justice to the rascals.

On a late trip of the *David White*, a most notorious thief, known by the name of JIM BROWN, was caught following his usual vocation—stealing from the passengers' satchels in their berths. He was caught in the act, and Judge Lynch presiding over the case, was convicted and punished on the spot, and set on shore at the first convenient landing. He subsequently found his way to New-Orleans, and was arrested there, with all the implements of his trade in his possession.

On the last upward trip of the *Eclipse*, some two weeks since, a passenger, THOS. SMITH, of New-York, was robbed, while the boat was at Cairo, of a dressing-case valued at $300, in which was $50 in money. The box had been placed in the clerk's office, and a man who gave his name as EDWARDS was seen leaving the boat with the box under his arm.

Capt STUYVESANT dispatched Mr. PENNEBAKER, one of his clerks, in pursuit of the man, who, after diligent search, caught the fellow at Memphis, where the constituted authorities turned him loose, for want of jurisdiction, though the stolen property was found in his possession, and a large lot of stolen keys and a night check on New-York for $5,000, payable to GEO. BROWN, which was his real name instead of EDWARDS. The clerk caught him again and took him to Cairo, where the *Eclipse* had arrived, on her return trip from this city. The rogue was fully identified, and was brother to the other rascal alluded to, that robbed the *David White*. He was tried on the boat, well whipped, had his head shaved and then turned loose. In the meantime, the gentleman who was robbed used the boat for the full value of the stolen property. The officers of those boats merit the warm thanks of the community for their good acts.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 24, by Rev. Dr ALEXANDER, JONATHAN EDGAR to Miss ADELIANA A., only daughter of Isaac Meeker, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, May 24, by Rev Dr. MCELROY, Mr. JAMES RIDDLE, Jr., to Miss ELIZA F. HAY, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, May 24, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, Mr. JOSEPH F. KNAPP, of Williamsburg, to Miss FREDRE W., daughter of Dr. W. C. Palmer, of this City.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

At Jersey City, Wednesday, May 23, by Rev T. D. Vandeb, W. C. SWIFT to DELIA J. TERRY, all of the above place.

In Grace Church, Bath, Me., on Wednesday, May 23, by Rev. J. M. Willey, JAMES B. TREMETTS, Esq., of Boston, to REBECCA S., daughter of the late Richard Mott, M. D., of New-Orleans.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 24, SOPHIA ELIZABETH, wife of Elisha L. Walker, Jr., and daughter of David Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice, from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel-sts.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 25, ELMA AUGUSTA, daughter of Capt. Henry Beale, U. S. N., aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of Justice Gale, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No 34 Union-place.

In this City, on Friday, May 25, of congestion of the brain, THEODORE NEWMAN, only son of Theodore H. Weller, aged 5 years 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 92 West 30th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Friday evening, May 25, Mrs. MARIA C., wife of the late Henry F. Freese.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 Bethune-st.

Drowned, at East Chester, while bathing, on Thursday afternoon, May 24, ELEANOR ANN, only daughter of Samuel Cogger, aged 14 years. And at the same time, VIRGINIA, daughter of E. G. and Mary Burling, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from the residence of E. G. Burling, East Chester. A train of the Harlem Railroad cars will leave the City Hall at 2½ o'clock for Williamsbridge, where carriages will be in waiting.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 19, WESLEY BROWN, aged 29 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Nostrand-av.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 23, at the Gramercy-park House, WILLIAM W. LIVERMORE.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, of his brothers Charles F. and Edward Livermore, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. N. Bullivan, No. 6 East 28th st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 25.

$12,000	Virginia 6s	77½	2	Erie Railroad	45¾
1,000	do	76 77½	400	do	45 45¾
3,000	do	77½	100	do	45 45¾
1,000	Ind State 6s	94½	200	do	45¾ 45¾
26,000	Ind 5 per Cent	83 83	100	do	45¾ 45¾
12,000	Missouri 6s	82 82	200	do	45¾ 45¾
2,000	California 7s	99 99	200	do	45¾ 45¾
5,000	Ill 1st M 6s	97½ 97½	100	do	45¾ 45¾
1,000	Harlem 1st Mtg 6s	84	200	do	45¾ 45¾
4,000	Erie Ctf Dr '71	83 84	300	do	45¾ 45¾
30,000	H.R. M. Mtg. bds	93 93	100	Harlem Railroad	13 13
5,000	do	93	100	do	13 13
1,000	N. J 1st Mtg G. L.	98	200	do	13 13
20,000	Pen's Rds 2d ln. 6s	100	100	do	13 13
5,000	do	100½	100	do	13 13
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	72½	200	Reading Railroad	87 87
2,000	do	72½	100	do	87 87
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Free Ins	71½	100	do	87 87
1,000	Clev. & Tol. Div. 8s	76	100	do	87 87
20	Metropolitan Bank	103	100	do	87 87
15	do	103½	100	do	87 87
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	90	100	do	87 87
100	N. Y. Cen. Pr.	93 100½	100	do	87 87
25	Mechanics' Bank	111	100	do	87 87
10	Union Bank	120	100	do	87 87
5	Bank of North Amer	104½	100	do	87 87
50	Continental Bank	108½	100	do	87 87
25	do	109	100	do	87 87
200	do	109	100	do	87 87
25	do	109	100	do	87 87
100	do	109	100	do	87 87
200	do	109	100	do	87 87
25	do	109	100	do	87 87
25	do	109	100	do	87 87
25